Special Fishwrap Issue

the Link

Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec

Volume 8, Number 37
Tuesday, April 12, 1988

Agenda

Use the Agenda to publicise any Concordia-related event. Drop off your info at our offices at Sir George(H-649) or mail it in, indicating Agenda on the envelope. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday issues, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues.

NORRIS LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED MAY 1-8 inclusive for REPAIRS. There will be no overdue charges for books due May 1-8. Material may be returned May 2-6, 9-5pm, N-305, Vanier or Drummond Science Libraries. To renew material THIS WEEK ONLY Loyola: Vanier or Drummond Science Libraries; SGW: Science and Engineering Library. Norris reopens with normal summer hours May 9.

WOMEN'S LISTINGS

Lesbian Studies Coalition of Concordia will be holding weekly discussion/support/action sessions every Wednesday at 4 p.m. at the Simone de Beauvoir lounge(2170 Bishop, downstairs). New women, students and faculty, welcome!

The Women's Studies Student Association is looking for new members. All Women's Studies students welcome. Meeetings each Tuesday, 2 pm MU-301-1.info 848-7449.

Concordia Women's Collective new members welcome. We meet fridays at 1:30 pm, 2020 Mackay, rm 202. If you want to join or have ideas call 848-7411 and leave a message, or call the Women's centre 848-7431.

A Questionaire evaluating the organization of International Women's Week 1988 is available. Call Susan at the Women's Centre at 848-7431. It is put together by Lynn Calliste, Anti Apartheid, Maria Ciampi, Household Workers Assoc, and Susan O'Donnell,Women's Centre. Responses will be accepted until May 27.

Women shared experiences workshops, April 14, Racism and Sexism, April 20 , Ageism, April 21, Heterosexism. All 6 - 8 pm, in Lounge of Simone de Beauvoir Institute, 2170 Bishop. Organized by the Women's Centre, 848-7431.

Safety Skills Course, April 16, 23, 10-5 at Concordia. Sponsored by the Women's Centre, given by 'Action.' info 284-1212.

Women and Racism next meeting, April 21, noon, at the Women's Centre.

Friends of the Women's Centre gathering, Simone de Beauvoir Institute, 8 - 10 pm, April 21.

Women's Dance at Concordia, benefit for the International Women's Book Fair. April 23. info 848-7431.

Women's Dance organized by Project Lavender, April 30, info 848-7431.

continued on page 15

Classified

Classified rates: 20 cents per word"for Concordia students, 25 cents per word for others. Deadlines are 5 p m. Friday for Tuesday issues, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues. Drop off ad and payment in rm. H-649

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HELP WANTED

The hypnosis laboratory of Concordia University is looking for participants for studies involving memory, imagery and hypnosis. Those interested should contact the laboratory Monday 4:00-6:00 or Tuesday 1:00-3:30, at 848-2213. Volunteers will be paid for their participation

BARTENDERS training courses and placement service. BEST SUMMER JOBS 849-2828 (STUDENT DISCOUNTS)

ADVERTISING SALES- Full time advertising salesperson needed at the *Link*. Start with a straight salary, then salary and commission. Make money and get experience in the exciting world of advertising. Bring resume to the*Link* office, room 649 in the Hall building (1455 de Maisonneuve W).

SUMMER JOB: G.M. Moving and Storage is looking for full and part-time helpers and packers. Pay is $7/hr with the possibility of making up to $4000 for the summer. Busy time is between May 15 and July 15, with July and Aug. being more part-time. The fact that the job has very flexible hours(your choice) andd that it can continue into fall semester make it an idea! job for students. Call and register now at 337-7899.

Strong person wanted to care for man with Parkinson's disease. Days. Nights. Call 731-0111 after 10 am.

Part-time position: Entertainment programmer for CUSACORPS Management Limited. Open to all Concordia students. Bring your resumes to the Loyola Campus Centre (Information desk) Deadline April 8th. CUSACORPS is an equal opportunity employer.

Babysitter needed May 2 - July 15, full-time. Please call Helena 848-7761 (day) or 366-8036 (evenings).

Artist wanted to paint realistic landscape painting in oil or water. Applicants must submit sample of work. Call Dave at 768-3123 to arrange meeting. Fee negotiable.

Modelling: Female model needed from April 27-30. Minimum height 5'9". $100/day. call Philip 466-3226.

Attention painters, West Island maintenance company requires experienced painters with own equipment and transportation to service their West Island clients. 497-4109.

Kitchen Helper fo week-ends and waitresses(part-time) for week-days, for Japanese restuarant on de la Montagne. Mrs. Ishii, 288-9122.

Commerce/Business Students: (Graduating between April to August '88 or have graduated within the last 5 yrs.) Looking for 3 hard-driving ENTREPRENEURS to form a management team and capital base of $100,000 to purchase or start-up a business. Equal ownership. No investment required. Funds obtained through the Quebec "New Entrepreneurs" program. Serious replies.(848-7436 leave message)

Jobs, Jobs, Jobs, with CUSA. Your student organisation is looking for dedicated people to fill Vice-Presidential positions and volunteer positions to represent students to the University and Government. V.P. positions are full or part-time summer jobs so apply soon at either CUSA office, H-637(Hall Building) or in the basement of the Campus Centre.

Males with parent(s) suffering from high blood pressure needed forhealth psychology study to be conducted in May and June. Pays $40. If interested please call 842-7289,488-4413,398-6136.

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APARTMENTS

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Sublet spacious 5 ½ (May 1-Aug 1) $650. Guy Metro. Furnished or not, heat, gas, water, elec, included. 939-1138.

Sublet very good 4 ½ $343.00 per month plus utilities. June 20 to September 1, 5 minutes to Loyola Call C.D. after 6 pm, at 487-7910.

Roomate- to share 4 ½ Snowdon metro-great place, female preferred, call Margot 341-0652.

Let or Sublet- 3 1/3, 450, May 1, 1 block to Hall building, pool and sauna. 939-0249 early or late.

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Sublet 4 1/2 May - September near Ville-Marie metro call 482-0704.

Sherbrooke/Guy - May sublet with option to renew. Big, bright and 2 min. from Hall building. 540/mo. all included. Laundry facilities. Call 989-1058 - nights.

Apartment to sublet May - August, 3 1/2, Beautiful view, newly renovated bathroom and kitchen, option to renew, 3610 Durocher, call 848-0107.

Huge 4 1/2 to sublet 1st May - 15 Aug. Balcony, close to 165 &vCote Ste Catherine Metro, depanneurs & shopping centre. 4120 Dupuis. Female applicants with love for cats. Phone anytime ask for Ardette737-7793. Price $200.

4 ½ sublet option to renew, furnished, balcony, laundry, downtown convenience, Guy metro. Call 939-9580.

To Share: Large, bright 4 ½ in detached triplex, with backyard. Close to Metro, 15-20 minutes from downtown. $140.00 plus utilities. Call Randy 877-8591.

Clean & sunny 3 ½ to sublet- option to lease. Next to SGW, Guy metro, laundry, May or June, $420 all utilities included. 935-2847 (message).

To share- 2 Large rooms in 6 1/2; $210 & $170. on StHubert, between Sherbrooke and Ontario. Availablee May 1. 499-0704.

Sublet, large 4 ½ Guy and Sherbrooke all utilities except gas included $450 month (negotiable) May 1 option to renew call 939-9632.

Plateau. Share huge 5 1/2 with one other for May/June, then it's yours (option to renew). $215, 284-3419 mornings

continued on page 4

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We charge only $60 for 3 months (600 companies), $100 for 6 months (1200 different companies), to be in the directory. Call for price on resumés.
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JOB SEARCH 671-9965

Tories cut jobs

By Heidi Modro

Major cuts to the federal government's student employment program—revealed this week— could make finding a job difficult for Montreal students this summer.

The cuts to Challenge '88 will eliminate 2,300 potential student jobs in the Montreal region. The program offers subsidies to private and public institutions in order to encourage job creation.

The federal government slashed $4.6 million from last year's $10.9 million budget for the Montreal area.

Marc Foley, national coordinator for the program, said the cuts were made in an attempt to distribute federal money more evenly throughout the province.

"There is fiscal evidence that shows Montreal is doing well in terms of student unemployment. But there are other areas that are not doing so well and we want to help them," he said. "More money has gone to Newfoundland and British Columbia where student unemployment rates are very high."

But CUSA co-president Andrew Madsen questions the federal government's decision.

"I don't understand what they're trying to do," he said. "They should be concentrating on urban areas because that is where there are the most students."

Foley does not believe that cutting Challenge 88's budget for Montreal will increase student unemployment over the summer.

"Very few student jobs are provided by the subsidies particularily in areas like Montreal, so it won't hurt the students," he said.

He estimates that for every four applications the program receives on the national level, it can fund one student for a summer job. "We get far more demand than money to spend on applications."

Last year, Challenge 87 spent $180 million on student employment, providing 30,000 jobs nationally. Funding for the program has been reduced since the early '80s because of decreasing unemployment rates.

Since 1984, the youth unemployment rate has dropped by two per cent. In the same period, summer job funding has decreased 12 per cent, from $201 million in 1984 to $180 million in 1987.

"Youth uneployment has gone down," says Youth Minister Jean Charest, "so it would be logical that the level of funding also goes down."

Government critics have accused the Tory government of attempting to buy the youth vote from outlying regions.

"There are various political commentators who have said that the Conservatives have written off Montreal in the next election, and are concentrating their efforts in the outlying regions," said David Berger, Liberal MP for Montreal's Laurier riding.

Foley denies these charges, saying "When this decision was made, it was not political. The allocation of funds has a totally objective base to it."

CASA wants autonomy

By Cymry Jomery

The Commerce and Administration Students' Association has vowed to continue its fight for greater autonomy from CUSA.

After being acclaimed last week for a second term as CASA president, Derrick Ajmo abandoned initial thoughts of separating from CUSA in favor of a drive to give CASA more financial autonomy and a more independant image.

"CUSA is hampering our relations outside the school. CUSA has a very liberal and radical image outside of the university," said Ajmo, "and the Commerce faculty needs to promote a conservative image associated with a good business school."

He also criticized CUSA for what he calls its stifling bureaucracy.

"At present, we have to go through three or four channels to obtain any money," he said. "Greater autonomy and a guaranteed source of funding would enable the association to sidestep much of the red tape currently necessary for even the purchase of one book."

At one point this past year, CASA's attempts to separate from CUSA were defeated when the CUSA board vetoed CASA's right to form a committee to negociate separation.

CUSA co-president Andrew Madsen said separation from CUSA would be very damaging to the student movement.

"It wouldn't be beneficial for CASA to separate from CUSA nor would it be good if the student body were split up. It would mean presenting a weaker front when confronting the university administration or the federal government," he said.

"We're working out our problems with CASA. We're looking at changing the distribution of funds for the coming year."

CUSA already lost one student association after the Engineering and Computer Science students association voted to separate in a 1985 referendum.

Commerce and Administration students make up 20 percent of Concordia's students, and provide CUSA with 20 percent of its budget.

Madsen says he doubts CASA will separate.

"We're working out our problems with CASA. We're looking at how the distribution of funds can be changed. I don't think they need to go all the way and split from us."

For the coming year, Ajmo and his executive are planning to arrange a job match service which would differ from an existing CUSA job bank. This would put student resumes on a data base for a year. The CASA service would provide businesses with resumes from students, unlike CUSA's which posts the names of employers.

"Many major companies have shown interest in such a listing," Ajmo said. "It would be open to all students over the university and would therefore benefit all faculties, not just commerce."

the Link

Award honors women

by *Link* Newsstaff

Peace activist Helen Caldicott is the inspiration for an international peace award being established by a group of women from Montreal universities.

The Helen Prize for Women will celebrate the accomplishments of women in promoting world peace and will award women for their gifts to humanity. The award will also recognize Caldicott's accomplishments in striving for the cause of humanity and peace, according to organizers.

A founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, Caldicott—who will be speaking in Montreal tomorrow—is best known for her role in "If You Love This Planet," an award-winning Canadian film about the dangers of the nuclear arms race.

The Montreal based group—the International Organization of the Helen Prize for Women—set up the Helen Prize as an alternative to the Nobel Peace Prize which did not recognize Caldicott's efforts when it gave the award to Physicians for Social Responsibility in 1985.

"We will be looking all over the world for women working for peace—whether they are known or unknown," said co-founder and president of the group Akhtar Naraghi. "This award is for all the known and unknown Helens.

"We might find a woman in a remote corner of Africa doing important work and give her the award," she said. "The Nobel people don't go out and look for women working like this."

The first prize will be awarded in 1990, but organizers hope the Helen Prize will eventually become an annual event with awards for different categories.

The group hopes students will become members and help in organizing and promoting the awards. Information about the Helen Prize is available at 931-1911.

Caldicott is in Montreal this week as part of a cross-country tour organized by the Canadian Peace Alliance. She will be speaking at St. Patrick's Church (454 Dorchester West) tomorrow at 7:30 pm.

Racists paint Con U

by Scott McCulloch

Vandals spray painted the sidewalk in front of the Hall building Saturday night with racist anti-Turkish immigrant graffiti

"No Turks" was painted in bright white paint in front of the de Maisonneuve and Mackay entrances of the Hall building. The No Turks graffiti was also sprayed on a wall of McGill's McLennan library, the McGill student union building and around downtown Montreal.

Sir George security officials said yesterday they recieved no complaints about the racist graffiti. By early Monday morning, maintenance workers had scrubbed the sidewalk clean.

According to international student advisor Fred Francis, last year there were two Turkish graduate students registered at Concordia. There are no figures for this year.

Dean of students Brian Counihan said Concordia has always tried to attract international students. "We've always received international students well. We are constantly trying to make Concordia accessible to international students."

Francis said the grafitti was probably not aimed at any Concordia students.

"It is probably a reaction to stuff in the media," he said. "They probably wrote it at the university because it's a public area. It's central downtown."

About 1,600 Turkish refugee claimants are currently facing deportation orders. On April 5, about 100 of them began an eight-day march to Ottawa to pressure to government to allow them to stay in Canada.

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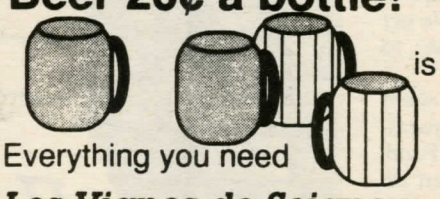

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- have completed Part 1 of the program
- have a GPA of 3.0 or better
- have shown entrepreneurial skills
- are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants

Application deadline: **April 30th**

For information., please contact:

Lizanne Winser
Faculty of Commerce and Administration
GM-201-11
848-2716

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XEROX OF CANADA FELLOWSHIP

The Xerox of Canada Award valued at $2,000 is open to Concordia MBA students who:

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- have a GPA of 3.0 or better
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Application deadline: **April 30th**

For information please contact:

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SHELL CANADA LIMITED M.B.A. SCHOLARSHIPS

Two scholarships valued at $3,500 each are offered by Shell Canada Ltd. to Concordia students enrolled full-time in the M.B.A. program. Awards will be made on the basis of grades, letters of recommendation, a statement of purpose and GMAT scores.

Deadline: **April 30th**

For further information, please contact:

Lizanne Winser
Faculty of Commerce and Administration
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ROYAL TRUST SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

One scholarship valued at $1,000 is being offered by Royal Trust to a Concordia student who meets the eligibility requirements as described below:

- graduating with a Bachelor of Commerce degree this year and planning to proceed to a master's in business administration or a related field, on a full-time basis at any recognized university.
- Canadian citizen or permanent resident
- not employed on a full-time basis

Deadline: **April 30th**

For more information and application forms, contact:

Coordinator for Undergraduate Student Affairs
Faculty of Commerce and Administration
GM-201-19
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Summer Storage: goods stored for summer in proper warehouse with security and clean condition. Pick-up and delivery available with prices designed to meet student budgets. G.M.Moving. 337-7557.

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PERSONALS

To Bobbies. Thanks, I owe you one. Or maybe two. All that mushy stuff too.

If you have any class where the teacher smokes, call the Clean Air Coaltion and report it immediately. You need not give your name, just the information 286-9844.

Purrrrr.... Lotsa bux this summer and other yummy stuff.

BIOLOGY STUDENTS: do you think that dissection labs promote the unnecessary use of animals? Do you participate in labs only because they are manditory/ If you would be interested that alternative methods be available in the future, please contact C.A.R.A.(Concordia Animaal Rights Association) Wendy 336-9752 or Shawn: 481-1040. Leave message.

If you are an undomesticated, innovative curious,capable, thinking woman somewhat like Tasha Yar seeking a stimulating partnership with an intense, loving man that can appreciate you as an equal...Then WRITE! Box 1048, Snowdon, H3X 3Y2.

A Man's best position is on his knees... Sophie Lacombe '88.

If you are a caveman somewhat like Mel Gibson looking for peaceful weekends in downtown Montreal, and don't mind doing the dishes if I cook...

LOST/FOUND

Lost/Found ads in the Link are FREE.

Lost in the snow storm- silver brooch with fake diamonds and pearls("old lady" style) on Loyola Campus, GREAT sentimental value—REWARD 276-8217.

Found-Charles Dickens paperback Oliver Twist, on 4th floor near vending Machines. 483-5063.

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Letters

P.W.A. Speaks Out

to the editors

I am a 22 year ol person with AIDS. (P.W.A.) I'd like to express my anger and dissapointment with *the Link*.

In the March 29th issue an advertisement was placed on p.18 stating that if you sent $4.95 you "would find out about a product that offers a level of insurance and discretion".

It also stated, "It could be the $4.95 that would save your life!!"

I'm presuming that this "best selling new product" is a condom. Which, as we all know thata condom is one of the best ways to prevent transmissions of HIV (human immune deficiency virus.)

This ad clearly plays on the fear and paranoia of all people.

It's appalling that *the Link* would publish an ad that is blatantly profiteering off of AIDS. *AIDS is not a business venture.* It is a matter of struggling between life and death.

We cannot put a price on AIDS itself because there is no price on life. If more ads and articles like this one appear it will only cause more anguish for myself and other P.W.A.s.

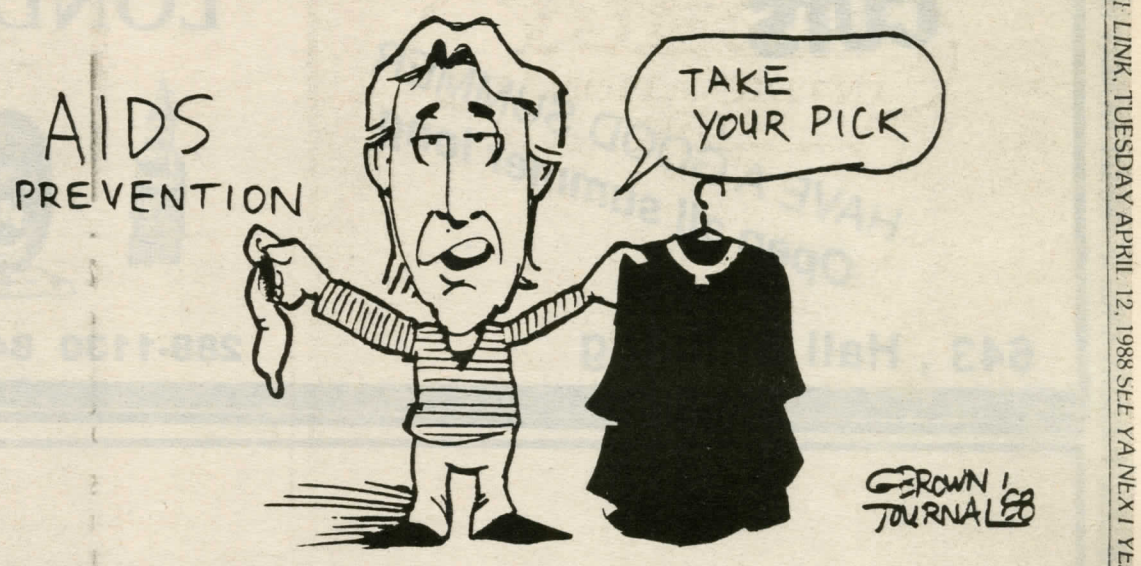
What AIDS does to a person is strip away your control and independance over your life. Each day you're at either the whim of doctors or drugs and it gets harder and harder to live a "normal" life.

We want to make the time we have left to be quality time, and it is sometimes difficult to do this when we are constantly bombarded with all this negative energy and sensationalistic propaganda.

The Link should take a more responsible position for P.W.A. rights and refuse such advertisements or articles.

I'm still alive and let me live the best way I can.

J.R., a P.W.A.



Link exerting editorial power?

to the editors,

When I picked up the second Issues Issue I was shocked and angry at the way you distorted my article. No, you did not make any changes to the text. However, without consulting or informing me you dropped the original title (I Quit School And Joined The Lesbian Studies Coalition) and replaced it with one of your own: "Women Studying Women Loving Women". This may seem insignificant except that the title is the basis for the reader's first impression and will influence their attitude to the article and the subject which is discussed.

Despite your stated commitment to fight homophobia in our university and society, by removing the word "lesbian" from the title you have contributed to the invisibilty of an important segment of the population. The phrase "women loving women", although an accurate characteristic of most lesbians, is much overused and only begins to describe our lives and the oppression we face.

By removing the personal "I" and putting the title in the third person, you severely diminished the subversive potential of the article. The statement "I quit school and joined the Lesbian Studies Coalition" provided the context necessary for a full understanding of many of the points made in the article. The original headline also served to emphasize that Lesbian Studies are still very marginal to academia: outside, not within, the institutional establishment. Your title made it seem that Lesbian Studies is an already accepted component of Women's Studies, if not the whole university. It is neither.

Your action betrayed a small but important verbal agreement between writer and editor. Had I known that your concern for democracy, justice and human rights was so hypocritical, I would not have associated myself with your publication. I hope that in the future you will think about the implications of your actions before exerting your editorial power and privilege.

Monica McQueen

Ed note: The original headline did not fit and this was the only basis for the decision to change it.

"Fact" or "Propaganda"?

to the editors,

I was astonished by Morty Shapiro's letter (Cahn Aiding Palestine—*the Link*, Feb.2). My instantaneous reaction was that either Shapiro is completely ignorant of the history of the Middle East, or he thinks that the readers of *the Link* are naive enough to believe his zionist, needless to say racist, propoganda on the Israeli Palestinian conflict.

A term such as 'Israeli zionist' should not be an affront to him because Israel was established on the zionist ideology. Second, the last term 'zionist racist' is what the International Community determined in the U.N. Resolution 3379, Nov. 10, 1975 "...Zionism is a form of Racism and Racial Discrmination...".

Shapiro maintains that because of "...the endorsement of the PLO by ninety per cent of the Palestinians, how can expect Israel to react? Can one seriously propose to talk to such people and by doing so, give them credibilty? ...". He, as well as all the supporters of Israel who claim to seek peace in the Middle Esat, keep looking for excuses to exclude the Palestinians through their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, from any peace negotiations. I openly challenge him, and anyone else for that matter, to prove his propagandanist claim that "...the PLO's platform calls for the extermination of the state of Israel...".

In order to clear up things, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat is considered a terrorist by Israel; however, De Gaulle and Mandel were considered terrorists by the Nazi and the Pretoria regimes, respectively.

Palestinian refugee camps throughout the Arab World are financed by the PLO which also provides them with health services, housing, education, jobs, and other services.

Shapiro claims that "...the Palestinians have constantly refused to accept the 1947 U.N. Partition Plan (of Palestine), and all subsequent documents, including Resolution 242...". In fact, the Palestinians, through the PLO, have refused only two U.N. Resolutions, namely, Resolution 242 (1967) and Resolution 338 (1973) which calls for the implementation of Resolution 242. In order to deal with the Palestinian problem, Resolution 242 calls "For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem" (Article 2,C). According to Moshe Daysan, the late Defence Minister at the time, Israel considers Jews throughout the World as refugees!! Both Resolutions call for the recognition of Israel; neither calls for the recognition of the PLO or the right of the Palestinians for self-determination and an independant state of their own.

Shapiro neglects to mention the horrible and countless crimes that Israel has committed against the Palestinians including repeated bombing of refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere as 'suspected terrorist bases.'

The Israel 1982 invasion of Lebanon claimed in the first few days 10,000 lives with 100,000 wounded and more than 50,000 displaced Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, not to mention the destruction of Lebanese properties including burning agricultural fields of the Arab inhabitants.

By implying that Israel had built universities for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Shapiro proves he is greatly misinformed. Those universities were either built before the 1967 occupation (some were colle3es such as Beir Zeit that were turned into universities), or built by donations from different Palestinian sources. In fact, Israel does not recognize the status of any of those universities, not to mention the continuous shut down it imposes on them on the pretence of "disturbances" or "suspected terrorist activites."

According to Shapiro, Arabs "...enjoy more civil liberties and economic prosperity in Israel...". Having lived under such conditions, I could mention many examples showing the discriminatory treatment those Arabs face; one is in the job market: many Israeli job openings, especially ones that require high qualifications, consider applicants who'd served in the Israeli army only; therefore, refusing, indirectly, all Arab applicants.

Shapiro should realize that it is the PLO who's been calling for an International Peace Conference for the past few years, and that it is Israel who's been repeatedly objecting to such proposals insisting that she should chose those who would lead to autonomy in the Occupied Territories rather than a Palestinian independant state.

I think it is about time that the International Community wakes up and realizes that it had been under misleading zionist propaganda for close to a century.

Jamil Mansour

Letter "inaccurate"

to the editors

Regarding the Michael Whiteman letter(the Link, April 7), I find that Mr. Whiteman not only shows complete ignorance for the problems faced by the Palestinian people with regards to the violation of their Human Rights but also ignorance of the events on the day in question (March 15) and of Middle Eastern affairs in general.

It is true that the display was " more anti-Israel than concerned with Human Rights", but it is, as one must remember, the Israeli government who are the violators of Palestinian Human Rights. In reference to this one must remember that Israel's relationship with South Africa and their self-professed superiority, in terms of being the choosen ones, contributes to these violations. Therefore books on these topics are made available to inform the general public of the problems facing Palestinians in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as in the diaspora. Also included were books equating Zionism with Racism, surely any political ideology that puts one people more superior than another is Racist. Therefore by violating Palestinian Human Rights under the pretext of the survival of an exclusively Zionist-Jewish entity in the Middle East, the Israeli Zionist government is prescribing a form of racism.

Regarding Mr. Whiteman's claim that the PLO, the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian People, seeks a Palestinian state in all of Israel he never once mentions the Zionist dream of an Israel encompassing all the land east of the Nile and west of the Euphrates. This not only includes all of Palestine but also large portions of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria as well as most of Iraq and all of the Kingdom of Jordan.

In reference to the two students who entered the exhibit to take pictures Mr. Whiteman left out some key facts. One of these being that these students had been actively involved in an attempt to close our exhibit and one of them was involved in tearing down posters and disrupting the exhibit and verbally abusing some of the organizers including myself. I also must inform Mr. Whiteman that I was not "put in my place" as he so conveniently seems to think. In fact I explained to the Director of Security that some of the students in our Collective could be subject to reprisals of sorts for talking out against Israel. As we have seen on the news, in recent days, over 13 houses of Palestinians have been destroyed because one of the members of the family has been involved in acts against the Israeli occupation. I eventually agreed to the taking of the pictures on the grounds that pictures were taken of the exhibit and not of persons in it. We maintained that all those items were facts and we were not afraid of having them photographed, and I challenge anyone to prove ANY-

continued on page 7

the Link

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MUSÉE D'ART CONTEMPORAIN DE MONTRÉAL

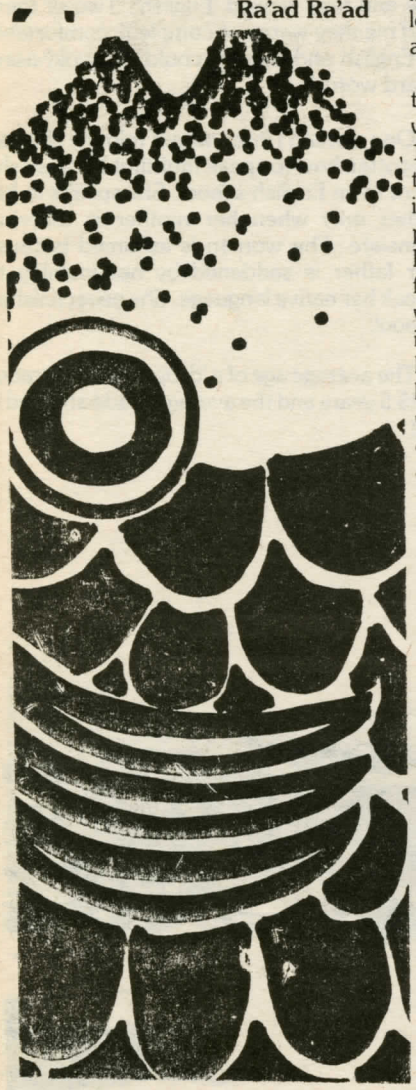
Letters

continued from page 5

THING in our exhibit false. The U.N. resolution that Mr. Whiteman mentioned was one referring to the rights of the Palestinian People. There is not only one such resolution but numerous ones. Many of these were voted for by the 'free world' as Mr. Whiteman has conveniently not mentioned. Regarding U.N. resolution 3236 only one real democracy voted against it and that was the U.S., Israel's bedfellow. Israel however has always voted against any resolution calling for the observance of Palestinian Human Rights or the rights of the Palestinian People.

The Question, as Mr. Whiteman has falsely observed, is not whether Israel can trust the PLO, but whether the PLO can trust Israel. This Israel that has expanded on numerous occasions since its so called 'independence' in 1948, including the very war that followed this 'independence', and seeks all of Palestine (plus other territories) that is if it can find a SOLUTION (familiar from Nazi days) to get rid of the indiginous people, the Palestinians.

Ra'ad Ra'ad



Comment

Irradiation cannot be dismissed

by Jaroslav Franta

In *the Link*'s Thursday, April 7 article on food irradiation, reprinted from the February 17 issue of the *McGill Daily*, Elizabeth Pasternak concludes with the condemnation that "the Canadian government and the pronuclear lobby are not concerned by the possibilty that food irradiation may be unsafe...they are thinking about making money."

Such false accusations are typically based on a series of errors resulting from garbled facts propagated by superficial research of the issues, but ultimately originate from a technophobic fear and hatred of all things nuclear.

In the particular case of Mrs. Pasternak it is clear that she has not benefited from exposure to a number of recent information sources.

Pasternak writes that Indian undernourished children fed diets of irradiated wheat showed elevated levels of polyploid cells, a trait often associated with cancer.

The crucial qualifier missing from the phrase "elevated levels" is the word relative, since in actual fact the 1.8 percent polyploidy reported for the irradiated foood diet children is in the normal range whereas the 0% polyploidy also reported by Bhaskaram and Sadasivan in 1976 for the control group fd untreated wheat is "abnormal and probably impossible" according to P.C Kesavan, the Indian scientist that looks closely at the experiments and which dismiss them as poorly designed and imprecise (see "Indirect effects of radiation in relation to food: facts and fallacies," by P.C Kesavan , in the Journal of Nuclear and Agricultural Biology, 1978;7:93-7). This contrasts with Pollution Probe antinuclear activist Linda Pim's claim that "no one has published a document in a peer- reviewed journal that criticizes the Indian experiment."

Also contrast Pim's assertion in reference to the Indian feeding study that "the bottom line ... is (that the experiment can be replicate) (d) the ... and put in a peer reviewed journal," with all the above mentioned publications' monotone message that the strange results have never been reproduced in large numbers of animals and people tested in various countries almost since the 1921 date of the first U.S food irradiation patent of Schwarz and the 1930 French patient of Wust. Nor does publication in a peer-reviewed journal necessarily guarantee accuracy: a recent case comes to mind in which claims of enhanced leaching of "deadly" aluminium from kitchen utensils by fluoride in water were retracted by two Sri-Lankan scientists in the journal Nature (Oct. 1 1987).

There are common errors perpetuated by those who wish to deny consumers the right to choose between irradiated and chemically — or un-treated (ie. pest infested) food: So-called unique radiolytic products (URPs) of which none have been found in 30 years of research is one example (the US Food and Drug Administration - FDA - has conceded as much). Another is Pasternak's "forced by-product of the CANDU reacator ," cobalt 60, which must in fact be purposely produced in special neutron activation cells because cobalt 60 is not a fission product of nuclear fuel (it being only about 70 and 40 percent of the typical atomic weights fo the two fission product groups respectively), and because Canada does not as yet reprocess its spent nuclear fuel in any case, and also because any small quantities of cobalt 60 produced in the steel components of the CANDU reactor callandria are likewise inaccessible.

Similarily, the issue of vitamin destruction by food irradiation is misrepresented by critics, as the effect is usually no greater than in other food processing methods such as cooking—at all but the highest doses (way above typical permissible levels). Contrary to critic Pam Adam's claim that "food irradiation requires refrigeration... once the food is irradiated," refrigeration is sometimes and during irradiation only, as an effective means of reducing vitamin destruction. Proper storage to avoid reinfestation of processed foods is a necessary hygienic measure regardless of the method used, and is best achieved by rigorous control at a centralized facility, preferably with government inspection. It is typically the small, decentralized operations that are responsible for local outbreaks of food poisoning that occasionally surface in our media.

As I see it, whereas the costs and logistical problems may be difficult in some circumstances (where it should be simply avoided and not dwelled upon as a fault of the technology - after all indivual people did not, for example, use freight trains to haul their weekly shopping), placed that can readily make use of irradiation technology stand to benefit considerable from both greatly reduced spoilage losses (up to 50% or more in the tropics) and extended harvest (employment) seasons due to radiation's effect of arresting the ripening process. For the consumer this latter in some cases also has the effeciency of making available fruits which taste better because they need not have been picked when they were unripened.

Finally, Energy Probe lawyer David Poch's remark that "there's no push from consumers and retailers for food irradiators" could just as well be applied to virtually any new technology about which the public was told only the negative aspects (assuming these are genuine) and remained totally ignorant of the positive ones: How may people would have been in favour of automobiles if they had only been told that they will kill and maim tens of thousands of people? How many would buy microwave ovens if told onl that someday leak harmful radiation or be misused indangerous ways? Would coal mining ever have been allowed if people knew only of gas explosions, collapses, black lung disease, air pollution and sulfur sludge? Don't be shy, take a guess!

The "establishment" statement that food irradiation is safe is quite accurate. I prefer to say however that food irradiation is deadly, but less deadly than any other food processing method.

What really counts is the freedom to choose, which th critics want to deny us, but which I propose to accentuate with the iradiated food label shown above.

PHOTO BY BARBARA DAVIDSON

Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec

Volume 8, Number 37
Tuesday, April 12, 1988

the Link

The Link is published every Tuesday and Friday during the academic year by The Link Publication Society inc. Content is independent of the university and CUSA. Editorial policy is set by an elected board as provided for in *the Link* constitution. **Current members of the board are: Aaron Derfel, Robert Bock, Thia Fuller and Steve Slawvey.** Any student is welcome to join *the Link* and become a voting staff member. **Mailing address: Concordia University, Sir George Williams Campus, Room H-649, 1455 de Maisonneuve West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8. For national advertising** *the Link* is a member of Campus Plus (Canadian University Press Media Services Limited), 124 Merton St., Toronto, Ontario, M4S 2Z2, (416) 481-7283. Editorial typesetting by *the Link*. Advertising typesetting by Communication Centreville. Printed by Inter-Hauf Developments. *The Link* is a member of Canadian University Press and the Ontario Community Newspapers Association.

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Of Santa Claus, assimilation and culture shock

Last winter Concordia student Bob Beauchamp travelled to Nain, Labrador—a northern Inuit community about 1,000 miles northwest of St. John's—on a Northern Science Training Program grant. He was there to do research on the reasons why young Inuit students drop-out or stay in school. Following is Beauchamp's first-person account of his experience:

by Bob Beauchamp

"OK, we've got a special guest on *Teen Rockers* tonight. Bob Bokamp from Montreal. Bob's gonna be pickin' the music for tonight's show and telling us a bit about what he's doing here in Nain. Bob, what's the tune we're gonna listen to here?"

"The song's called 'Walking on the Moon' by the Police," I answer.

Eddie flashes a toothless grin. William, the Inuit co-host of *Teen Rockers*, translates everything into Inuktitut. I can only recognize a handful of wods, mostly names and places, and the title of the song.

Eddie Pottle, the producer and English host of Teen Rockers, leaves the studio to talk to his Inuit co-host in the adjoining booth. I listen to the music and muse over my radio debut, on the Okalaktiget Broadcasting Centre in Nain—the northermost community in Labrador.

I was hoping the radio spot would bring my presence and the reason I was in Nain to the attention of the group I went there to interview. Unfortunately, I was pre-empted by Santa Claus on the local radio station, so we only broadcasted down the coast.

When the song ends Eddie asks me to explain what I'm doing in Nain.

I was in Nain doing research on drop-out and retention—or why students drop-out or stay in school. I interviewed students individually asking them to what influenced their decision to drop-out or to stay in school. I asked questions about factors such as first language, school curriculum, home life, self confidence, the illiteracy level, the student-teacher relationship and other things that are assumed to be linked to the drop out rate. research was being funded by a Northern Training Program grant available to undergraduates and graduates interested in Northern Studies.

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After the Inuktitut summary of my explanation, we play some more music. When the hour-long program ends, Eddie gives me a taped copy of the show as a souvenir. Before I leave I arrange to interview Eddie and William. They are both drop-outs.

* * * * * *

The only bar in Nain is in the hotel—there is no neon sign, no vacancy sign, and from the outside it looks like a warehouse. The bar is open between 8:00-11:30 every night of the week. Beer is reserved for hotel guests, but hard liquor is what most people drink. For me, the bar is a place to meet people and make contacts.

One night in the bar, I was sitting with some of the elders of the community. They told me stories of Nain in the 1930s and 40s, and of the coast before the resettlement projects of the late 1950s and early 60s. In the 1930s the fish traps set in the bay were so full that fishermen would let two-thirds of their catch go. In those days, it was not uncommon to see a five or six foot rock cod—nowadays you rarely see them over four feet, and catches are poor. The Inuit blame these changes on the huge trawlers that come from Newfoundland.

In the 1930s and 40s, Nain had a population of about 300 people. Today with a population of 1100, the village is too big for the people to live 'off the land'. To hunt for seal, they have to go further afield each time. "Wooding"—gathering fireword—involves at least an hour skidoo ride outside of town.

I asked the elders about trapping furs. Their reply echoed their feelings about fishing: "There's not much money in it anymore," one man said. "You could make big money twenty or thirty years ago, even bigger money before the war. Now, there's no market."

They apologized for their level of English, and I reassured them that I understood them well. This was only partially true. I had trouble following the coastal dialect and had to ask for clarification at times.

The drop-out rate of Inuit students is a major concern in Labrador. While I was in Nain, teachers from the Labrador coast were there at the second Inuit Education Conference. The drop-out rate was one focus of concern with workshops and panel discussions held on the topic.

When I got up to leave, an Inuit woman asked me to come over for tea. She said she knew I was friendly because she had seen me talking with the village children.

* * * * *

The Inuit children liked talking to me and often joined me in my walks around the Nain community. I often strolled through the 'down village,' the Inuit end of town. Here, frozen seals were stacked like cords of wood on back porches and dogs covere in seal oil ran out from houses to greet me. The children were direct and curious. If I happened to have my camera they would ask me to take their picture. They enjoyed finding out as much as they could from the "hablanok Montrealimuit" —the outsider from Montreal.

I asked them what they thought of school and they really liked it. They thought Nain would be boring if there was no school. The opinions of these children contrasted with those of the young people who had dropped-out.

Fiona Nadersen, a Special Education teacher from Makouik was one of the people I talked to about the high drop-out rate. Nadersen saw problems in the nature of the curriculum in high school: the books and curriculae for southern schools are being used in the north. Northern schools, like schools in the south, attempt to prepare students to assume a job or to pursue higher education. This educational model is not appropriate in communities where seasonal occupations such as huning and fishing are the norm, and nine-to-five jobs are the exception.

The students I interviewed felt school had two purposes—it gave them an education and a good job if they finished grade 12.

According to Nadersen, the curriculum causes students to devalue the traditional way of life because a stigma attached to hunting and fishing and this leaves students caught between two cultures.

There are measures in place to try to change the situation. One such measure is the 'Lifeskill Program', which teaches traditional ways of the Inuit to students. Another measure is the newly formed Retention Committees.

Retention Committees are made up of parents and teachers whose common goal is to reduce the drop-out rate in their communities along the coast. Some of the Inuit parents I met are trying their own methods to bridge the gap between cultures. In many cases the Inuit language is being neglected to increase a child's chance of succeeding in and out of school.

I spoke to one Inuit woman with a seven year old son. Four of her sons had already gone through the education system but only one has graduated. With her seven year old, she speaks only English. "It will do him more good than Inuktitut," she told me. Her other boys told me they have problems speaking Inuktitut. They understand it, but when they speak they stutter. The elders they hunt and fish with are disappointed because they are not completely fluent in English. I asked these boys what they considered their first language and they replied 'English'. Two of them told me they were not completly comfortable in English and that if I could, to avoid using "hard words".

One woman I interviewed told me she had forgotten how to speak Inuktitut because she went to an English school. She speaks to her father only when her mother is there to translate. The woman is ashamed because her father is saddened by her inability to speak her native language. She never finished school.

The average age of a 'drop-out' in Labrador is 15.5 years and the average grade attained is 7.2.

* * * * *

Eddie Pottle dropped-out in grade 7 and has since taught himself to read and to write. At twenty-one years he has a job producing radio programs at the Okalaktiget Society Regional Radio and Television broadcasting centre.

As noted by Fiona Nadersen, steps are being taken to move the educational system towards a more holistic approach, one sensitive to the Northern culture. The drop-out problem will only be remedied when the school system provides students with an education they consider relevant to their lifestyle and future.

Puritanical porn bill scares artists

by Scott McCulloch

Jean-Francois Lanchard, an actor trying to earn a buck, lands a role in the Quebec play *Les Felluettes* in which he plays a high school boy. In a gripping scene he bolts from a bathtub during an argument with his lover. He is naked. He could also be guilty of a pornography offence, because he is depicting a minor in his role as Vallier, Comte de Tilly.

The same goes for the director of the play, Andre Brassard, and writer Michel Marc Bouchard. They too would be guilty under section 159.2 of proposed bill C-54, which holds guilty any person who "makes, prints, publishes, broadcasts or distributes pornography."

Even the impressario who brought the play to Theatre de Nouveau Monde last January would be guilty and could be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison.

The remedy: self-censorship or—in a long and costly court battle—the violators can prove themselves innocent by proving that their work has "artistic merit."

This could be a real scenario if Justice Minister Hnatyshyn's pornography bill gets a second reading in parliament and goes on to become law in Canada.

Hnatyshyn's bill C-54 is a revival of former Justice Minister John Crosbie's C-114. Crosbie's was laughed out of parliament two years ago, due its victorian stance on sex.

Under section 162 of the bill, "every person who depicts a person as being under the age of eighteen years in a peformance" can be nailed for a 10-year jail term.

The only defense for someone accused under this section is to establish "that the accused took all reasonable steps to ensure that no person who was or appeared to be under the age of eighteen years participated in the performance." Directors casting actors for a theatre piece can thus be penalized for misjudging the age his actors.

Defining pornography is the issue that is making a lot of people angry.

Under section 159 of the bill, sexual intercourse of the commonest nature is deemed pornographic. Many groups feel threatened by this definition. They claim it is too global, and leaves little room for defence.

Doug Coupar, director of communications for the Association of Canadian Radio and Television, (ACTRA) views the bill as the start of a new age in censorship for many Canadian artists.

"I think that members of ACTRA will go around censoring themselves."

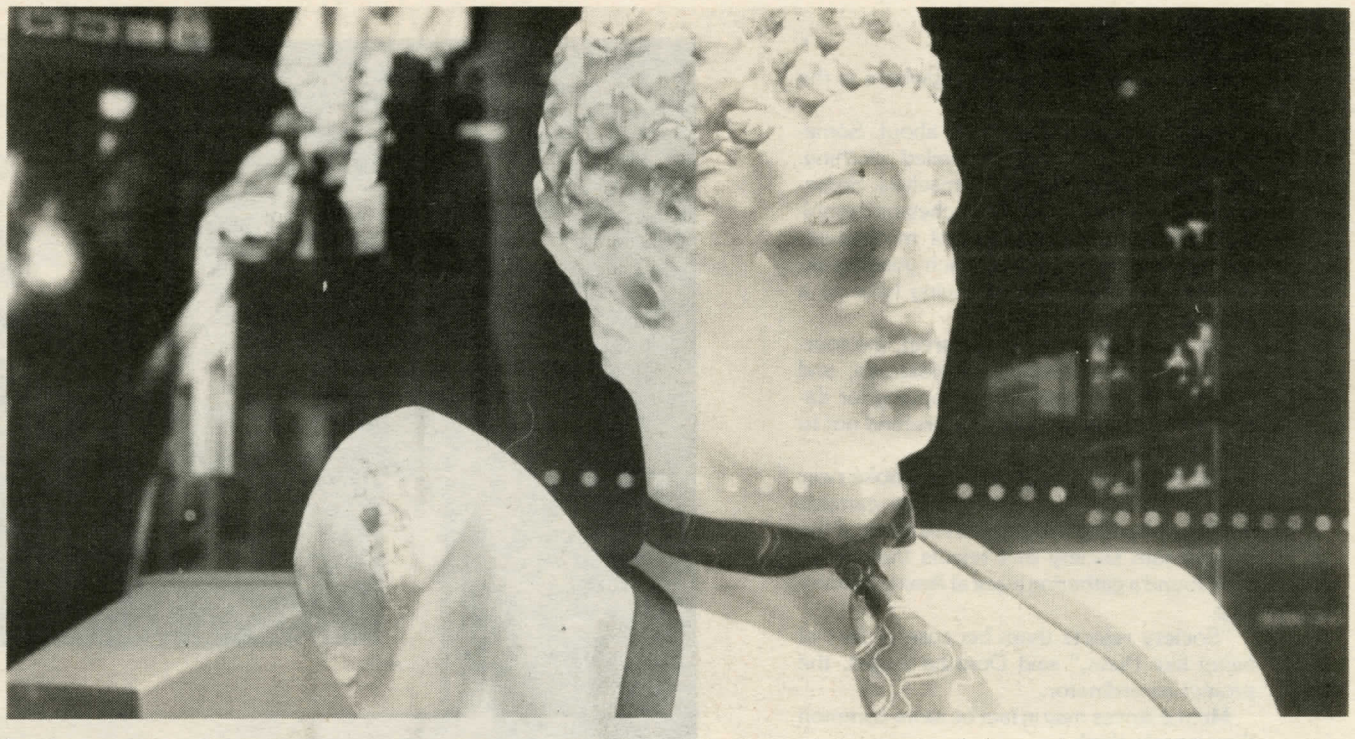
"The worst parts of this bill are extremely insiduous because the public won't even see what it might have seen otherwise," says Coupar. "I think members of ACTRA will go around censoring themselves. We'll see widespread censorship on the part of writers and performers."

Coupar says the arts industry in Canada will suffer greatly if the bill is passed unamended. He says ACTRA opposes the bill on the basis that it determines offenders in an unfair and arbitrary way.

"Under the proposed legislation," he explains, "the state has no obligation to prove guilt. It just says: this film or play is pornographic and the people performing in it have to prove otherwise. This is exactly contrary to legal forms that we use in this country. Obviously in any other aspect of Canadian law, the onus is on the state to prove guilt."

Coupar says the bill is "extremely flawed."

Arts and cultural groups across Quebec and Canada are unhappily awaiting the outcome of the bill.



The Conseil Quebecois du Theatre (CTQ), like other arts groups in Canada, percieve the bill as a potential menace for the future of the arts.

Under the proposed law, "any visual matter that shows sexual conduct and that involves or is conducted in the presence of a person who is, or is being depicted as being or appears to be, under the age of eighteen years is guilty of a pornography offence punishable of up to ten years in jail."

Montreal's International Film Festival will be riddled with illegal films if C-54 passes.

Pierre MacDuff, director of the CTQ, supports the proposed legislation to penalize offenders using minors in pornographic sequences, but denounces any rule that would prosecute adults being depicted as minors.

"If legislation on C-54 had passed, scores of films that played at this years Montreal international film festival would have been illegal," he says.

Macduff is outraged at the implications this bill poses for theatre in Montreal.

A play like *Les Felleutes* would be subject to penalty because of a simple scene in which a guy gets out of a bathtub, he says.

"The principal chararacters are minors in this play, not the actors themselves," he adds. "Nonetheless, a tame scene of nudity as such would, under the legislation, make us guilty of pornography. This is ridiculous.

"How can one determine something so subjective as art," asks Macduff. "Or even pornography for that matter. This bill is terribly biased. It will prove to be the death of artistic expression throughout Canada."

The flipside of C-54 is just as questionable.

Under C-54, "erotica" is legal, unless distributed to persons under eighteen years of age. "Erotica," it reads, "means any visual matter a dominant characteristic of which is the depiction, in a sexual context or for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer, of a human breast or the human anal region."

But the question every art and cultural group in the nation is asking is: how does one determine what is and what is not sexually stimulating, and where do you draw the line between pornography and erotica?

"C-54 is the most repressive legislation of its kind in the Western world."

Rose Potvin of the Canadian Coalition against Media Pronography says the Tories are way off when it comes to defining erotica and pornography.

She cites bill C-54's sixth definition of pornography as an example. This definition calls masturbation, ejaculation and intercourse pornographic.

Potvin's coalition suggests that pornography is in fact hate propoganda aimed against women. They want the government to focus more closely on this fact.

"We want to see in the bill all definitions that are in fact hate propoganda and tell lies about women," she said.

Potvin says the bill needs to be reworked before any women's group approves it. While Potvin holds that there is no adequate definition of pornography, she still feels the bill is quite flawed.

Gerald Benjamin, a magazine and book distributor, calls C-54 the "most repressive legislation of its kind in the Western world."

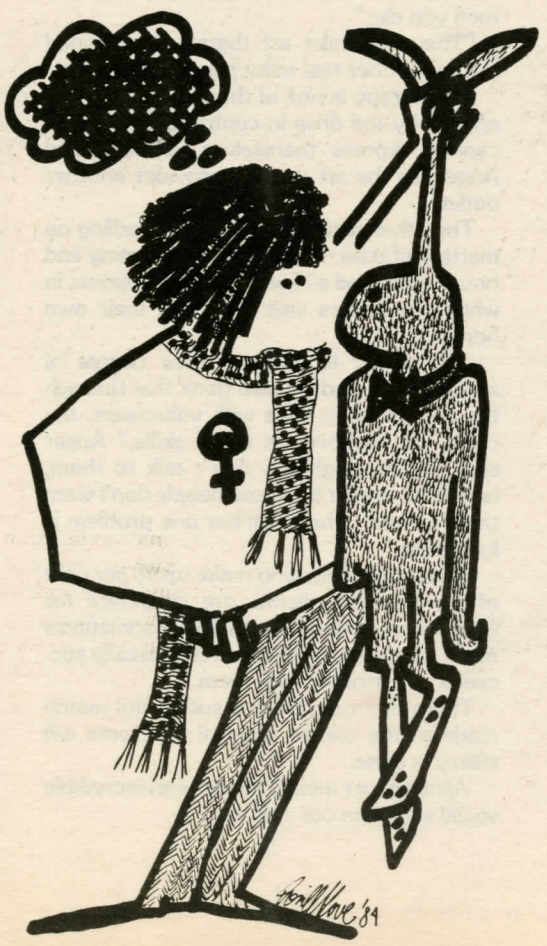
And then there are the writers.

Since the first reading of the bill in parliament, writers have been debating over which is the greater evil: pornography or censorship. Many writers groups oppose bill C-54.

It is certain Hnatyshyn's bill will continue to be a hot issue among affected councils and groups in Canada. But for many, including ACTRA's Doug Coupar, the bill is a nuisance he suspects won't go away.

In a cynical tone of voice Coupar slammed the Tories for overlooking human rights to please reactionary constituencies.

"Initially I thought that when the Tories were faced with this kind of opposition they'd back off," says Coupar. "I've come to the conclusion that it's a bill that they really want. And the reason they want it is because it will really play well with certain constituencies in this country which are basically reactionary."



Creating a community for the excommunicated

by Christina Tapler

You can see them almos anywhere in the city.

People wandering aimlessly about. Sometimes wearing shabby or soiled clothing. Sometimes mumbling to themselves. Sometimes with peculiar facial twitches or trembling hands—the side effects of medication. Sometimes they even approach you, breaking the big city taboo by saying hello to a stranger.

On fashionable herbrooke sreet, the tourists, the briefcase-toting businessmen, and the chic Westmount ladies shopping for designer clothes either stare, or pretend not to notice them.

The mentally ill frequent Sherbrooke near Concordia University's downtown campus because of a drop-in centre. n the midst of the mainstream society that rejects them, they have found a gathering place at Amitie/Friendship.

"Society rejects them because of fear of being like them," said Doratha Auger, the project co-ordinator.

Mental illness may in fact be more common than people think.

"One in five Quebecers are likely to be hit by a serious mental illness at some time in their lives," said Gaston Harnois, head of a government advisory council on mental health.

Schizophrenia, one of the most serious mental illnesses, strikes one out of every 100 Canadians.

Quebec's suicide rate is one of the highest in the world. It has increased from 3.4 to 16 people per 100,000 population since the l960's-the time of the Quiet Revolution. The problem is particularly acute among teenagers and the elderly.

Mark (not his real name) is a schizophrenic. He takes medication to control the excessive amounts of a chemical transmitter-called dopamine—in his brain.

Dopamine is believed to be the cause of schizophrenia. But nothing can make the disease's symptoms—which include delusions, hallucinations, personality changes and excessive excitement—disappear completely.

He sometimes chokes on his own words in the excitement to express his many ideas.

Mark is also extremely well-educated. He is reluctant to reveal much of his background, but he mentions that he took part in the famous 1969 computer riot at Sir George Williams University.

His favorite topic of conversation is politics, and he appreciates anyone who will put up a good argument.

He also writes moving poetry but is hesitant to share it.

"I've been through some very tough times in my life," he says, "and my poetry reflects my suffering, so I don't want people to laugh."

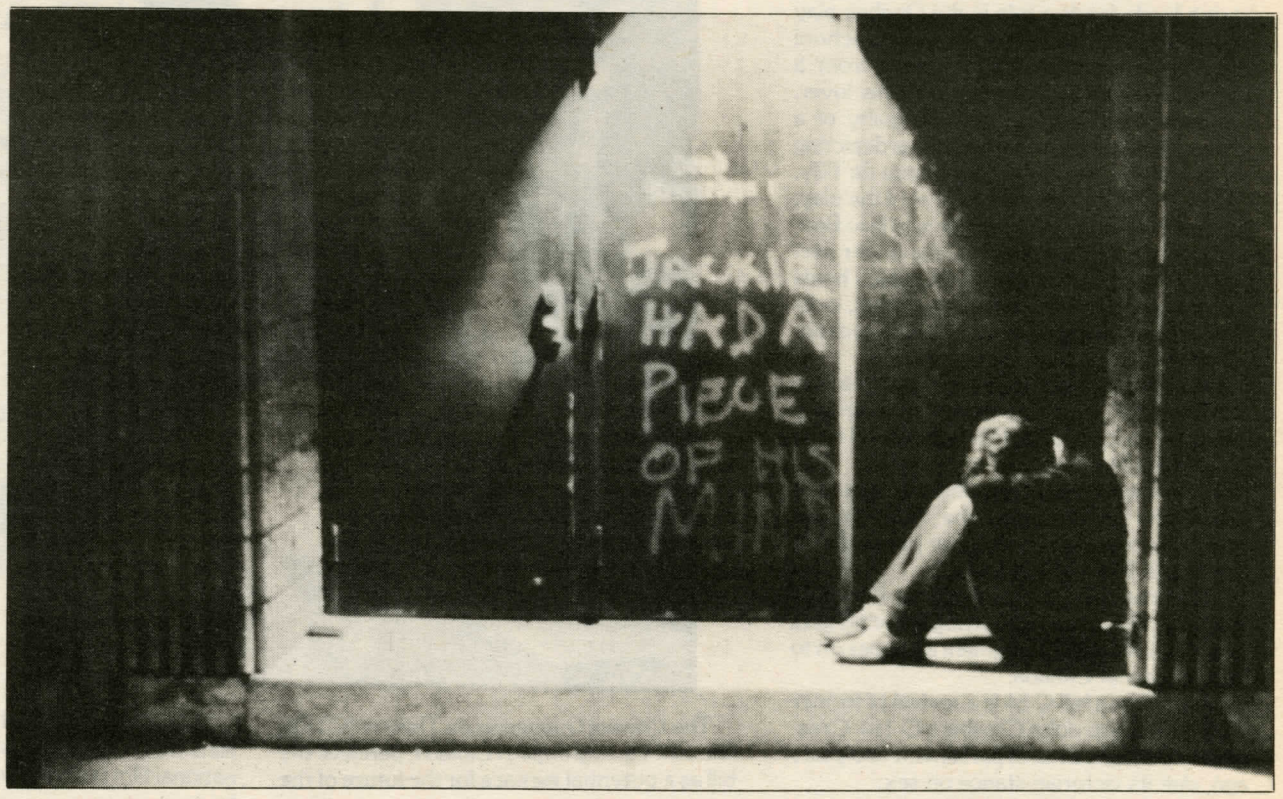
Auger feels people tend to forget the mentally ill have led ordinary lives before their problems developed.

Steve and Richard (not their real names) are manic-depressives who frequent the drop-in centre. Steve has been to Gibraltar and Richard has seen the statue of "The Little Mermaid" in Copenhagen harbour.

If the centre's clients have one thing in common, it's their struggle to preserve their dignity.

A reporter wandering around the centre tends to be rather conspicuous. Staff members advise outsiders to pose as new volunteers.

"If they suspect you're there to study them, they'll reject you," says Alice (not her real name), a volunteer at the non-profit organization. "They are very proud."



We entered the centre through a clapboard side door of the Erskine and American—a regal, centuries-old Anglican Church.

As the door slammed shut behind us, it also shut out the clear, bright winter afternoon, cutting us off from the world outside.

The odour of stale cigarette smoke and mildew, and a mustiness reminiscent of grandmother's attic permeates the stuffy interior.

"Most of them smoke a lot," explains Alice. "It's one of their few comforts in life."

As if acknowledging this, the centre's administration presented them each two packs of cigarettes last Christmas.

As e descended the concrete steps, the reality of the world outside faded away. The basement is stone-cold and eerily quiet since none of the clients (workers and volunteers call them members) has yet arrived.

The walls are decorated with clients' sketches and paintings. Many of them show talent. One poster depicts a man slouched down in an alley and reads, "Life's a bitch and then you die."

"They also take art therapy," explained Karen (not her real name), a social worker.

Art therapy is one of three other services offered by the drop-in centre. Some clients cannot express themselves verbally, said Auger, so the art therapy provides another outlet.

The other services include counselling on matters of basic survival, like budgeting and housework, and a "friendly visit" program, in which volunteers visit clients in their own homes.

"It's mostly to increase their degree of socialization, and we also think that through the contact they have with volunteers, the client will improve his social skills," Auger said. "Most neighbors don"t talk to them, landlords exploit them and people don't want them around. Their number one problem is loneliness."

Karen said men, who make up 98 per cent of the centre's clients, are desperate for female companionship, and have sometimes made advances toward her. She usually succeeds in reasoning with them.

There has even been a successful match made at the centre. Two of its clients will marry in June.

Alice agrees mental illness is an incredible social stigma in our culture.

"It's very difficult for someone with a history of mental problems to be accepted by mainstream society," she said. "Employers won't even consider them."

Mark is one of the five per cent of the centre's working patients. Despite his intelligence and education, he cannot find anything but manual labour. He works as a shipper, but doubts he will be able to endure the physical strain much longer since he is overweight and nearing 40.

The remainder of patients collect welfare.

The Quebec government held hearings in January on the topic of improving mental-health care and community-support networks for mentally ill patients who have been discharged from institutions.

The government wants to release many of the 8,000 patients in institutions, reasoning they will be better off in the community. This policy would depend heavily on volunteers and on community agencies, like Amitie/Friendship, which claim they are under-financed.

Auger said most of the centre's funding comes from private donations. But this type of funding is unstable, she explained, because individuals and corporations prefer not to be associated with organizations that serve the mentally ill.

So far, Quebec has not come up with the money needed to pay for existing programs to relocate people in the community. The drop-in centre rejected more than 300 applicants last year because it lacked funds for additional staff.

"Reintegration is not a reality without sufficient funding," said Auger.

She called de-institutionalizing the number one mistake of hospitals because patients are not properly prepared to live in society.

"In an institution, everything is done for the patient," she said. "Then they are released without any preparation, so we try to teach them how to cope."

Auger would like to expand the program and begin accepting new clients again.

Back at the centre, the clients slowly trickle in. Mark is always there early. We begin a game of "Trivial Pursuit", which Karen says is popular around the centre because it allows the clients to compete on an equal level with workers and volunteers. Mark is clearly winning.

Helping teen prostitutes help themselves

by Maja Manthey

At first glance, Sharon, 17, appears like any teenager from the neighbourhood, casually dressed in blue jeans and a grey, loose-fitting sweatshirt and a pair of Reeboks running shoes. But a closer look at the expression in her face betrays the simplicity of her appearance. The look in her eyes, somewhat furtive and gloomy, reveals sadness, pain, and insecurity. A smile does not come easily.

She is nervously sipping her beer and smoking yet another cigarette. Her light-green eyes gaze around the room of the restaurant as if in search of familiar faces. Her look seems weary yet guarded. Sharon is a prostitute. There are an estimated 8,000 other teenagers like her on the streets of Montreal.

It all started a little over a year ago when Sharon left home, unhappy and unable to cope any longer with her alcoholic father and an uncaring step-mother. She had $80 in her pocket and no place to go.

In the end a friend of a friend offered to put her up for a while. She soon found a job as a waitress in a small downtown bar.

"I had to lie about my age because if they had known my real age they would have never accepted me. It worked."

Then one night a regular female customer told her about the money she could be making as a striptease dancer.

"At first I was pretty disgusted with the idea," she says. "I mean going up on stage and dancing naked in front of a bunch of guys, that sounded gross. But I was also tight for money, and I wanted to get out of my friend's place and become independent. It was really a vicious circle and finally I just said why not.

"The first time I was on the box to dance I was really scared. It goes against your values and you feel shitty. I wasn't quite sure what to do, either, and I was very self-conscious about my naked body being stared at by all these men. But then I thought I don't know these people from a hole in the wall. I started to enjoy it.

"Some of the customers had really strange requests. They would buy outfits and bring them to the bar so that I could dance in these clothes for them. They brought mostly black garterbelts and white lace. They liked the virginal look. Sometimes I would let them touch my breasts or my bun. It paid more."

It did not take long before she started "pulling tricks".

"Most of the girls would go with regular clients after work. We knew they were okay and for us it was extra money."

In two months Sharon will be 18, and she has decided to make a major change in her young life. A new boyfriend with whom she has recently moved together gives her a lot of incentive.

"We met at the dance bar where he came as a customer. He became one of my regulars and we got talking. At first I resented him for giving me the guilt treatment, telling me I was too good to be dancing and selling myself. But after a while I realized that he really cared.

"He encourages me a lot, and maybe I feel stable enough to pick up on my education again. I don't feel so alone anymore. I'm learning to like myself."

Sharon had no problems when she left the bar a few weeks ago. She had no pimp, no contract, no obligations. Since then she has found a job as a waitress in a regular downtown bar.

Sharon was lucky to have found a way out of prostitution on her own. Many girls like her have received help from an organization called PIaMP (projet d'intervention aupres mineur(e)s prostitue(e)s).

Situated on the second floor of an apartment building near Lafontaine Park, PIaMP is presently the major organization in Monteal to effectively deal with the problem of adolescent prostitution in the city.

Another organization called "Passages" is now in the process of getting started. Anne-Marie Normandeau, Director of "Passages" said that they have six coordinators at this point, four women and two men who are in the streets investigating the situation of teenage prostitution in Montreal, but who are not yet actually involved with the juveniles.

A third organization by the name of "Action intervenion jeunesse," formerly called "Idylle," has been in operation since 1982, however, they are not involved in street work. The director of the program, Alain Gariepy, explained that most of their work is concerned with preventative measures, including publications and presentations at high schools and CEGEPs on the topic of prostitution. The organization concentrates mostly on the Laval area.

Limited funding through Centraide, rivate donations and some subsidies from the Ministry of Social Affairs have kept the PIaMP group small with only one coordinator and three street counsellors.

"Our objective is not to necessarily pull these teenagers out of prostitution. Besides, we cannot forcethem to do so, it is their own choice. What we try to do is to help them become more autonomous, more respected and less exploited," explains Chantal Bouclair, one of the social workers at PIaMP.

"We show them how to find a room, for example. We give them advice on daily living, how they can save money with proper shopping habits. Much of our time is spent o accompanying them to doctors and lawyers or to the social welfare office, because they feel uncomfortable going alone. These visits are often intimidating and traumatic for them to go through."

Bouclair and her two colleagues, a man and a woman, work mostly at night. They go to the bars where they know they will find the teenagers.

"We get in touch with them in public places and in their territory," she adds. "This is important because there they are much more open, even proud, and willing to talk about themselves. They test us a lot by asking us questions about our private lives, our sexuality, and they offer us drugs and sexual favours which we decline. We offer instead to take a beer together. It's legal.

"Once they know they can trust us, they will introduce us to their friends. It takes time," Bouclair adds.

She concedes that it is difficult to get them out of prostitution.

"When you make $50 for half-an-hour's work it seems ridiculous to go to a job that pays minimum wage," she says. "Besides, they don't want a boss to push them around-they enjoy the advantages of their work."

Another deterrent to leaving prostitution is drugs.

"Quite a few of these teenagers take drugs regularly, mostly hash, grass, and coke, but a drug habit is expensive to maintain and a regular salary could never pay for these habits," says Bouclair.

There are 8,000 teenage prostitutes in Montreal

"In a way we demystify ourselves. We show them that we are also human and we exchange each other's experiences."

PIaMP also runs a drop-in centre called "Le Repaire" which is open Mondays to Fridays from 1:30 to 7:00 p.m. where young people meet with the counsellors over coffee to talk about their situation. Aside from group meetings and open discussions, the centre also organizes specific projects, such as camping trips or swimming lessons.

PIaMP relies heavily on volunteers. They attend mostly to telephone calls which come in both at the PIaMP office and at the drop-in centre. It permits the young people to stay in regular contact with the counsellors.

The organization claims to know of some 5,000 teenage prostitutes in Montreal and estimates that there are up to 8,000 roaming the streets, either on a full-time or part-time basis.

"Many of the young people come from broken homes. Either the parents are alcoholics or have beaten or abused their kids physically, or they simply are to authoritarian, not giving their children enough freedom. Some throw their kids out because they are troublesome," explains Bouclair.

Most of these families have low incomes or are on welfare and have little education. But there are also teenage prostitutes out there who come from middle-class backgrounds."

Notwithstanding their background, most of these juveniles suffer from low self-esteem.

The ages vary. Some children start to prostitute themselves as young as age 12. All do it for the primary reason of money. It is a question of survival for them. The money permits them to feed and house themselves. Many will prostitute themselves to pay for their education.

But there is more to it, says Bouclair.

"Being financially independent gives them a sense of liberty. No more parents to tell them what to do and what not to do. They meet a lot of people, and their work gives them a sense of worth because they find acceptance in their milieu."

Sharon can identify with this notion.

"When I danced I felt that I was the centre of attraction. The men came to me for what I could do for them. There were people out there who I could please," Sharon says.

Solicitation takes place in specific areas of the city. The east-end of Montreal around St. Catherine and Papineau Streets is reserved mainly for homosexual prostitution. The west-end equivalent for homosexual prostitution is Dominion Square. The areas of Plateau Mont-Royal and Parc Lafontaine are mixed, while St. Laurent Blvd. is reserved mostly for adult prostitutes.

Prices also vary from district to district. In the east-end most services for masturbation or oral sex run between $25 and $40. The west-end of the city is more expensive at $40 to $60 for the same business.

Bouclair says it is always the prostitutes who decide what sexual favours they want to sell to the client.

"Most of them will not be touched—they touch the client either through masturbation or blowjobs. There is little penetration involved."

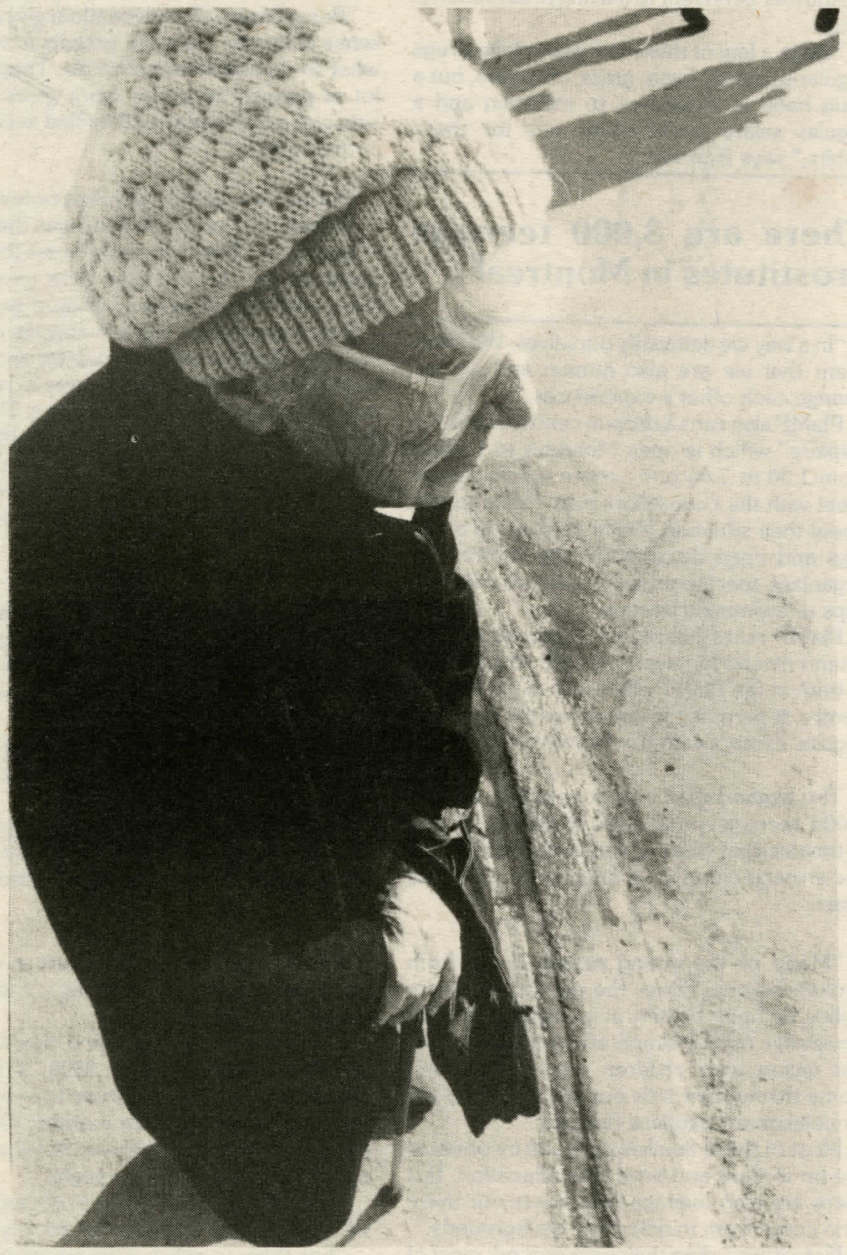
Bouclair points out that most of the teenagers solicit in bars where they are away from police surveillance.

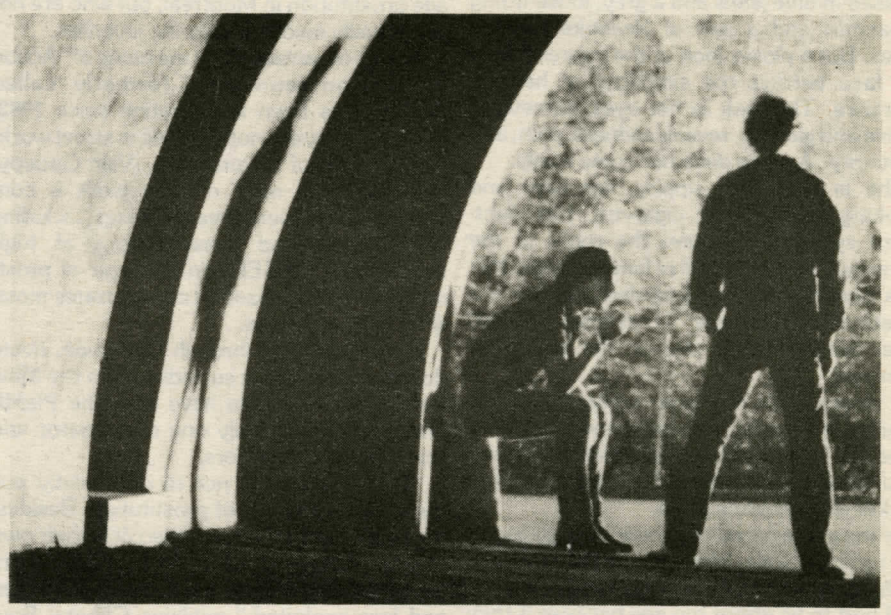
If they are caught by police, they face fines anywhere from $200 to $500. If they are unable to pay, they may have to serve prison terms from one to three months. Once they get out, they are not allowed to return to the area in which they were caught.

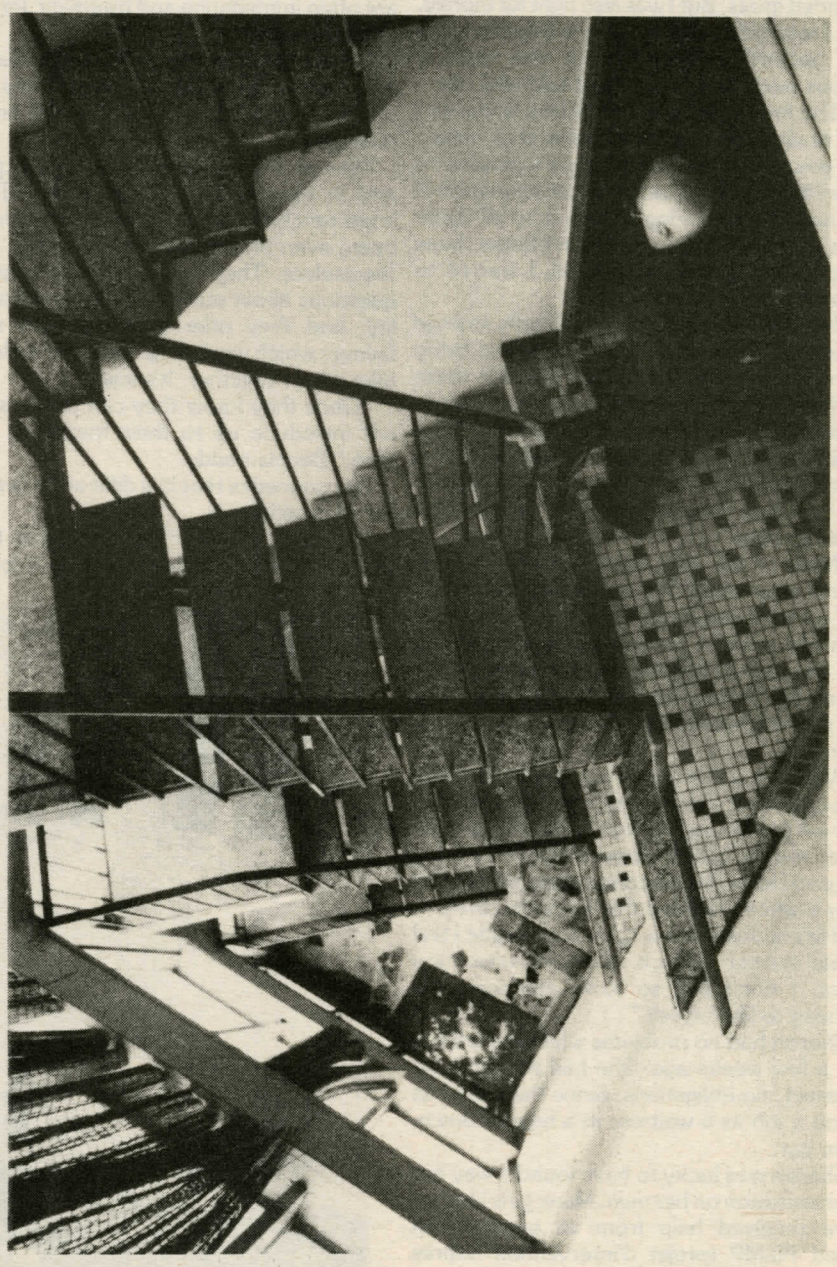
Most of the clients are men of varying ages who come from all stratas of society.

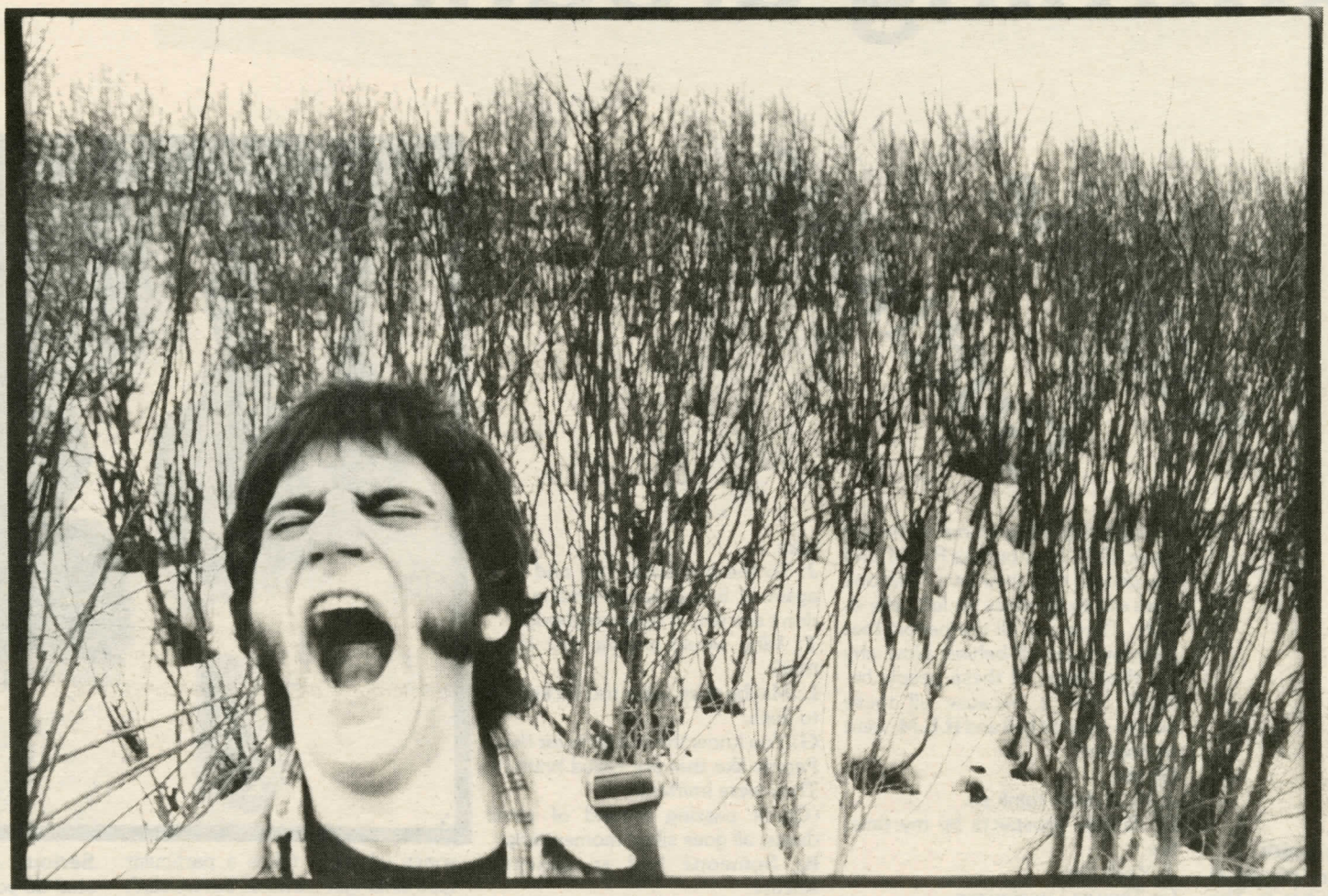
"For them to solicit a young prostitute is a way to deal with their sexual frustruations. They are either lonely and have no sexual life, or they simply want to live out their sexual fantasies they don't dare share with their partners," says Bouclair.

photos by Xavier Nuez









photos by barbara davidson

Bumming around with the Buttholes

by Matthew MacKay Smith

The Butthole Surfers played at Club Soda last December 9. The packed house gazed in awe at the screen showing a penis operation, the drummers wailing away, the crazed nude dancer, Gibby singing through a voice modulator and beating a cymbal bursting with flames, and the two guitarists as wild as the rest, an extravaganza of the bizarre.

After the show the band and a few CRSG staffers went to Les Foufounes Electriques where we were joined by some clubbers, a more serious journalist, and other stragglers. The scheduled interview was replaced by the ensuing conference; formality was not part of the prevailing mood. The tape recorder unjammed as the band were discussing why they played an R.E.M. cover and their interest in that band...
(joined in progress)

Paul, the lead guitarist, was kind of really fucked up and didn't have much coherent to say. The dancer was even worse off but apparently doesn't talk anyway, ever.

King(one drummer): It is true that the Smiths are the R.E.M. of England.
Teresa(the other drummer): They are! It is the same.
Gibby(singer) (**G**): Have you heard about that?
T: They have both sold their souls to the devil.
G: Jeff could fill you in more closely on that.
T: To the devil, 666.
Jeff(bass guitarist) (**J**): Well, I have proof, I'm working on this and I don't want to say this for fact...
G: You don't want to drop your beans before the plant grows.
J: Yeah, exactly. But I do have proof in my own way and this latest hit song that they have out now, I am positive that **R.E.M.** have sold their souls to the devil. I know this guy that used to be a drummer for them and that's why he split because he couldn't deal with...
G: the Satanic.
J: But the thing is this latest tune, have you heard this? This latest tune that's really crashing the U.S. charts, the billboard charts, we covered it tonight.
G: *The One I Love*.
J: Yeah, this one goes out to the one I love. O.K. Now picture R.E.M. and the people that they love. This one goes out to the ones we left behind. O.K. These are all the people that they love and left behind. Now why did they leave all these people behind? Was it because all these people went to hell and **R.E.M.** went to heaven?
G: No.
J: No, I don't think so.
G: Simple prospects by my time, fire.
J: Yeah, fire.
G: They're Luceferians.
J: Man, you listen to their songs, there's no talent at all. Those guys don't know how to play at all. Why do people like them?
The Link (**L**): Are we going to tart analysing American musical tastes here?
J: No, Just that Satanism runs deep inside **R.E.M.** We're talking about Satan. We're talking about the devil himself.
L: It's not like I don't know who Satan is.
G: Oh, you know Satan, then we should flee this place!
K: Jeff's friend actually saw Bill Berry paint a pentagram in red on the floor of his basement in Athens, Georgia. He is a Satan worshipper. They are Satanic. (*Gibby claps*) They are Satan's band.
J: They are Satan's number one rock band.
K: They are Top 10. They sold their souls to the devil. I rest my case.
L: But, are we supposed to be impressed by this? Are we supposed to condemn it? What are we supposed to do?
G: How are you going to condemn Satan?
J: I am going to come up with the proof. And I will come up with the evidence.
G: I just want to say that I had to pry it out of him.
J: I was not going to bring it up.
K: Look we're not being judgemental, just it's obvious that R.E.M. have sold their souls to the devil. It's cool.
J: Yeah, it's cool. It's way cool.
T: I was in the bathroom just now and there was a turd in there.
L: The video on the projection screen, that castration. or?
J: Machine induced genital trauma.
T: Why would anyone leave a turd in the bathroom?
G: It was a reconstruction film. Tales of the reconstruction.
J: It was. It was based after an **R.E.M.** album.
T: There's like a wild turd in the bathroom just now when I was there. Such a major drag.
G: Wow.
L: Now which reconstruction are we talking about?
G: The penis of a farmer my good man.
J: So the guy could pee and fuck again. It had a happy ending so I don't see why it upset anybody.
T: Why would anyone just leave that?
L: Maybe they were too fucked up to flush.
G: You know the cult term for that? People like that are called knitters. They were knitters.
(Quick passing around of some drugs, all goes silent momentarily)
K: Someone had an epileptic seizure.
G: Is that true? I don't believe that.
K: It's true, two epileptic seizures tonight.
T: No way.
L: I saw them both.
G: It could have been the sound.
J: It could have been the strobe light though.
L: It was the strobe.
G: See, if you're photosensitive and you're an epileptic, you're not even supposed to be in a club. But if you're acoustic or audio sensitive or whatever it is, like some people have seizures triggered by really low frequency, you can't go to rock concerts! They're really irresponsible for being there.
(Teresa is ranting again about **R.E.M.** being Satanist)
L: Where did you get the machine induced trauma footage?
G: Some people sent it to us. Well, we ordered it. Educational films, medical films, you can get them. You go to a university and they have a huge index of films you can get around the country.
L: Do you think there is any connection between **R.E.M.** and fisting?
G: Shit on my knuckles, a pain in the ass for you?
J: We're in Montreal. If we call Athens, Georgia information right now and ask for **R.E.M.**'s phone number...
G: Why don't we put an end to the rumor right now. Let's call up R.E.M. What's the area code?
J: 4-0-4. No that's not Athens, that's Atlanta.
G: 3-1-5?
T: No, it's the same.
J: It's 4-0-4. Isn't it 6-6-6?
T: No, it's 4-0-4. I need to get another beer.
G: Call 1-404-555-1212.
T: I want to talk to Michael Mills. He's my love fantasy.
L: We need a phone first.
(Gibby sets off in search of a phone)
L: What was most of the material you played tonight? I didn't recognize all of it.
J: Most of it was **R.E.M.** covers.
K: We don't really play our old stuff.
L: Is it a real bitch to produce it live, like some of *Rembrandt Pussyhorse*?
J: Not really. There are certain songs where it takes a particular type of flanger we have, but we can't play it because our flanger is fucked up.
L: There was a bit of a problem trying to get the sound set, as Gibby was saying, the P.A. wasn't...
J: The P.A. was miniscule. It was like our home stereo. And they have like killer components. There was no real low end, no real high end, and definitely no mid.
L: They have enough power.
J: And we have our amps. Just their amps are all wrong, and the guy who promoted the show wasn't even there to talk to us.
Obviously he doesn't care about repeat business. We could have been paid and done this show over the phone from Toronto, saving us a long car ride and the hotel room. It's outrageous that these...people think they deserve a share of what went down tonight without anything to do with it.If we come back, it would definitely be with someone else who would take our technical rider into consideration and at least show up. It's just ridiculous. We've had to deal with this so many times before. We played in Cleveland and they gave away 800 free tickets without telling us. We were totally fried. That's our agent man, Steve. First, he booked us with this band we really did not want to play with at all.
L: How come you didn't just stick with **The Flaming Lips** and tour with them?
J: We would have loved to, but we're not really into touring with one band. It's cool to play with a local band, you know.
L: I heard **Nomeansno** was one of the bands you were supposed to tour with or something?
J: That's like **The Flaming Watusis**. Our agent owed them, so we were booked for eight shows or so...
(Gibby has mastered modern telecommunications and leaves a very accusatory message for **R.E.M.**)
L: How did you like the opening act? (Montreal's **Fail-Safe)**
J: They were cool.
G: They were cool.
J: They were tight man. They were really tight.
Serious Journalist (**S.J.**): What stuff do you guys like listening to?
J: Marty Robbins, Walter Brennan, Patsy Cline...
G: Farts.
K: Farts.
G: Why was the club playing **Rush** tonight before we went on? Do you know? Why were they playing **Rush**?
L: Because they didn't have any decent tapes.
T: **Bob Seger** is the worst band in the world.
J: They played that **Corey Hart** and I started booing.
G: A rock 'n roll club that only has a **Rush** tape?
J: Then they played **Scratch Acid** and I said, "more **Scratch Acid**!"
L: They played the same **Corey Hart** song twice. When are you guys going to break up? It seems like all the heavy bands; **Big Black**, **Scratch Acid**, they all break up.
K: It's tradition.
J: There comes a time.
L: And then what?
K: We'll just sell out. Tell me who I go to and I'll sell out in a second.
L: You want to start drumming for **Styx** tomorrow?
J: Their drummer's deaf I hear. Did you know that? **Styx**'s drummer is dead.
L: Dead of deaf?
J: Dead, deaf, same thing.
G: What? Do you think King is going to beat the drummer for **Styx** out, like all of a sudden King is just going to come up?
K: I would love to sell out the stuff from the **Butthole Surfers**. I think that we would like to do American culture well, and if it could be sold out and we could be Top 10, we could give credit to **Madonna** and **R.E.M.**.
L: Why don't you start covering **Madonna** songs?
J: 'Cause we can't play that well anyway.
K: It's being done.
L: What are you going to do about not having your name bleeped out on *Letterman*?
G: Pardon me?
L: Well, you guys were mentioned on *Letterman* once and when they ran the show, your name, **Butthole Surfers**, was bleeped out.

G: That's a credit to the people that had to pay for the bleeper. That's fairly observant, who told you about this?
L: I was just watching it.
G: Cool! And you saw that? That's really observant.
L: Sandra Bernhardt was on *Letterman*...
J: Sand-rug-Burn-hard?
G: Sandra Rug-burn, Sandra Rug-burn. (the band laughs alot)
L: She mentioned she had spent some time with you guys, and you keep saying rug-burn, so I can get the picture.
J: She's beautiful. She's a wonderful person.
G: She never talked to anybody in the band.
J: Yeah.
G: She is all sex. (considerable laughter from everyone)
L: What?
G: She's a homo.
J: She does not worship the devil is what Gibby means.
L: I just thought it was all very funny. Is that as close as you'll get to *Letterman*?
G: Oh yeah, David Letterman, he's not stupid enough to let us on his program. We'd light his desk on fire.
K: We'd set Larry "Bud" Melman on fire.
G: It would be so outrageous that they'd have to air it and David Letterman would look like such a fool, he'd be totally ruined. I mean, why should we ruin someone's career. Even though we'd like the attention, we just don't want to crush the poor idiot.
T: It was a really lousy sound system.
L: Are there any bands that have opened for you that...
J: I kind of feel sorry for bands that open for us because we're kind of assholes, we don't move our shit or anything and we don't play to be a more draw out type band. It's a real killer to play with a band like **Killdozer**, or **Death on a Stick**, those guys are cool, and tonight man...
T: I really liked them.
J: They really had it together.
(Considerable talk ensues with everyone talking at once about compillation albums, cool bands, playing with **The Swans** and their new female singer, Jarboe. Ultimately everyone listens to the story about playing in Hamburg...)
G: They sold about a thousand extra tickets.
J: And there's a riot outside and they set the P.A. truck on fire. It ended up being about $20,000 damage.
G: And all these plate glass windows ten feet by ten feet (were broken).
(The band complains some more about the P.A. despite it sounding fine to the audience. Then onto business...)
J: Mainly this tour is to finance what we want to do, expand our studio and...
L: But you guys are diong relatively well?
J: We don't wash dishes if that's what you mean.
L: *Locust Abortion* did well for you didn't it?
J: What do you consider well? It didn't sell as well as **R.E.M.**'s album.
L: Are we talking about selling out or selling?
J: Selling.
L: You have to face that the **Butthole Surfers** aren't going to go platinum or that kind of thing.
J: Why not? We'll see. We're not giving up yet. I think it would be cool if, at least in American society, we were in the Top 10.
L: I'd love for you guys to be number one.
J: That would say something for American society. But right now we're not.
L: Let's face it, Bon Jovi is the man.
J: We know that Jon Bon Jovi has AIDS from one of the guys that sells t-shirts from Indiana and they're really huge in the midwest. On T.V., he saw a commercial with Jon Bon Jovi claiming that he had AIDS, but also that he got it through intravenous injection. We've asked people all around the country for confirmation but...
T: I just wanted to show you this. (She shows everyone a photo of Jon Bon Jovi from a bag of potato chips. She starts to sing **Bon Jovi** songs)
L: I've got two of these, but not this one, not him. I collect them for my fridge. I'll put them beside Wade Boggs.
J: What?
L: I've got Wade Boggs on my fridge.
J: I'm a big Abe Lincoln fan. I collect Abe Lincoln things.
L: I don't think Jon Bon Jovi is an Abe fan.
J: No, he's an AIDS man.
L: If he dies, are you guys going to fill the vacuum?
J: Of course. We've that forever. We would definitely take the place of **Bon Jovi** or **R.E.M.**. Like I said, show me the paper, I sign, I'll sell my soul. That's going to happen, we're going to be rich motherfuckers someday.
L: I'd love to sell out too, but do you want to become a gimmick band or just record wimpy new material and have everybody buy your albums.
J: Are those my only options?
L: It's a whole other thing to be able to sell your albums in 7-Eleven.
J: If they can't sell *Playboy*, they certainly can't say butthole even though everyone's got one.
L: Just that if you want your albums to sell in 7-Eleven and Walmart, you're going to have to do something about the music, about the name...
J: I don't think so.
L: Are you going to change the public? You'll have enough **Butthole Surfers** fans to vote everybody out of office and out of existence.
J: We don't want to vote them out, we just want to kill them all.
L: Why not just vote them out?
J: Because killing is easier.
L: Is there some new Bikini Atoll concept I haven't heard of?
J: It's just simply easy to kill. It really is. If I wanted to kill the President, I know for goddamn sure I could get close enough to do it. It's not hard.
G: If you can touch your penis to a suitcase...
J: that Jimmy Carter will pick up and hold in his hand... My friend got arrested for throwing flyers at Nixon. But definitely at that point in time, if he had wanted to kill him, he could have. You can kill these people. If everyone knows that the world is a better place.
L: What would you like to see done with the fundamentalists. You guys are from the South and have much more contact with these people...
J: We're way in the Bible Belt and we've lived all our lives in the Bible Belt, all of us. And there's nothing wrong with the Bible Belt because those people have the fear of God in them.
L: And you consider the fear of God a good thing?
J: I consider the fear of God a weakness.
L: But people like **R.E.M.** are over the fear of God and sleep with Satan.
J: No one said they were over the fear of God.I've just said that they've sold their souls. I have no paper and cannot prove...
L: I don't think God has a notary.
J: That's true. Now this whole interview is going to be about **R.E.M.**. They've sold their souls and now the Devil is making us talk about them in our interview.
(A pipe gets passed around)
J: That pipe was made by Brett Bradford from **Scratch Acid** from an antler. He's in Denver, Colorado right now. Do you guys know **Scratch Acid**?
L: We'd have to because we sort of ruled out many bands from our playlist.
J: How do you rule out bands though?
L: Have you ever listened to **Corey Hart**? It's sort of self-explanatory.
J: We were looking for radio around here when we drove up, but we heard...
L: There's nothing.
J: There's none in Austin, where we live, either.
L: There is a radio station at McGill and they occasionally have a good show. But it always seems to be stuck inbetween shows that play like **Housemartins** and that kind of crap.
G(who has been talking to someone else): What?
(Everyone starts slagging **The Housemartins**, **The Smiths**, *MTV*, **Corey Hart**, but no mention of **R.E.M.** this time...)
L: Who else can we talk about? We've done **Madonna** already.
K: **John Cougar Mellancamp**?
L: There's a band from Hell. But you call him Johnny, so you know him a little better than I do, which I consider a very good thing.
J: He came down and recorded a Mister Mister cover with us, but we just never put it out.
L: Why didn't you guys do any music for the movie *La Bamba*?
J: You know **Los Lobos** are relly heavy whiskey drinkers. We were out of town. We were getting ripped off in Europe. But they kind of liked us because we're stupid Americans. Backstage conversation was something like,"fat, stupid, ignorant, loud Americans; why?" That was the whole conversation. We played one show in Berlin and the promoter for our next show called up. It was in Switzerland, and this was a club that booked us after a club in Zurich would not book us. But they called us up in Berlin to see how the show went,and they told them that we

drank 100 beers and set the stage on fire, and so we got there and people really freaked out...Have you ever met a glassser before?
L: No.
J: Oh man, if you ever meet someone who's a glasser, you've definitely got to have him show you what's going on.
L: What's a glasser?
J: Glassing is a cool thing. You know David from **Scratch Acid** is a voyeur, but I don't think he's a glasser,or a shrimper or a greeker. There's a guy I saw in a video one time, I think it was called *Toilets 3* or something.
K: From the *Toilet* seres.
J: Yeah, and he was way into the penis suction thing where you get your dick to uh...
T: hemmorage?
J: Yeah, hemmorage so it gets like really, really huge and these guys were jacking each other off and giving each other blowjobs.So one took his little finger and crammed it inside his penis hole and started like jacking himself off, so he looks at the other guy and he says,"You know what I'd like to do you?" and the guy goes,"what?","I'd like to take a glass rod and jack you off from the inside." and the guy goes,"oh, would you?" Oh man,it was killer.
L: What about shrimping?
J: Aw, shrimping is way wimpier than that. These guys were like pissing on each other, wrapping themselves in plastic wrap.
L: Is this a movie?
J: No, this is a video made by an Ohio State Patrolman. He sent nine people to death row, and freaked out, and started making porno movies. In this one part, he was giving this girl his shit in her mouth and said,"beat me, beat me bitch!" He gives her an enema after she was like totally out of it and this little squiggly turd comes out and he crams it down her mouth and you see the expression on her face.
(Foufounes is closing at this point, it's 3:30 A.M. So the band and a few others go over to Harvey's for a bite)
Epilogue:
(at Harvey's)
another straggler: Why are you guys on Touch and Go?
J: Well, why not? We're happy there.
same straggler: I just think that better stuff is coming out on *Shimmy Disk*.
J: Well, everyone is entitled to their own wrong opinion.
(later on street)
straggler: Didn't you find him a bit hostile?
L: No.

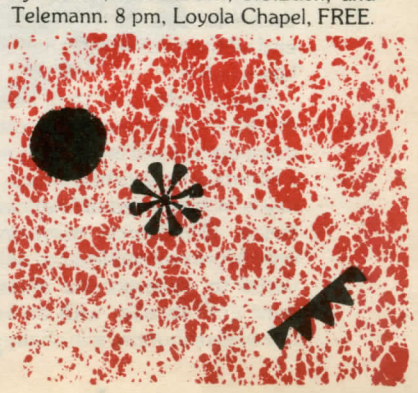
interview by Matthew MacKay Smith and Leslie Bairstow.

Agenda

Use the Agenda to publicise any Concordia-related event. Drop off your info at our offices at Sir George(H-649) or mail it in, indicating Agenda on the envelope. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday issues and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues.

continued from page 2

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13
Student Chamber Music Ensembles, present works by Bottenberg, Defaye, Ives, Brahms, P.D.Q. Bach. 8 pm, Loyola Chapel, FREE.
Concordia Animal Rights Association Meeting, 6 pm, 2020 Mackay basement. General Meeting, everyone welcome.
HELEN CALDICOTT on 'Making Canada a World Leader for Peace.' St Patrick's Church, 454 Dorchester W, 7:30 pm, $5 students. Info 481-6435. Sponsored by the Westmount Peace Initiative, and the Orde des infirmieres et infirmiers du Quebec.
Douglas Crimp editor of *October* Magazine, on Museums for the Future, 6 pm, Maxwell Cummings Auditorium, Musee des Beaux-arts. FREE. info 842-9805.
THURSDAY APRIL 14
Concordia Jazz Ensembles, 11h00 - 16h00, H-110 auditorium, Hall Building, FREE.
Final Jazz Studies Concert, with Concordia University Big Band, 8 pm, F.C.-Smith Auditorium, Loyola, FREE.
FRIDAY APRIL 15
LGFC co-ordinator elections and brainstorming for next year, 6 pm, P-102 2020 Mackay. Anylesbian or gay man intersted is urged to attend. 848-7474 (leave message for LGFC).
Popular Radio in El Salvador- lecture and discussion, 7:30 pm Hall-651. Slide show and video, sponsored by the Central America Committee, info 848-7410.
Religion and the Black man, 7:30 pm, 2121 Old Orchard Ave, NDG, Rev. James Bennet speaks and a short film "Allan Boesak-Choosing for Justice" presented. ACCESS info 482-8802.
SATURDAY APRIL 16
Concordia Orchestra Final Concert, works by Mozart, Beethoven. The Concordia Choir will sing Mozart Vespers. A benefit for improving accesability of university facilities for diabled students. 8 pm, Loyola Chapel.
SUNDAY APRIL 17
Harpos Cafe 8 - 11:30 pm, folk music, open stage, coffee, teaa. Belmore House.
Medrie McPhee: The Urban Landscape, and Gerard Garneau: drawings and drypoints, at the Concordia Art Gallery, Hall Mezzanine.Always FREE. Vernissage Friday Mar 25, 7:30 pm.
IBA/Berlin: International Architecture Exhibition, Centre de design de l'UQAM, 200 Sherbrooke W, salle 4005, until April 17. info 282-3395.
FREE DANCE PERFORMANCES by Contemporary Dance Department, April 16, 2 & 8pm, April 17, 2 pm. Loyola, 7315 Terrebonne, corner Weest Broadway. info 848-4740.
APRIL 18 - 24
Violin Recital of works by Paganini, Wieniawski, Prokofiev, Bartok, Tchaikovsky and Brahms. April 18, 8 pm, Loyola Chapel, FREE.
Locked out: Locked in- April 18 7 pm, Roddick Gates, McGill. Open reading,focus on human and animal liberation. Poetree.
Early Music Ensemble with works by Telemann, Couperin, Bach. 8 PM, April 19, Loyola Chapel, FREE.
Holocaust Memorial to mark 45th anniversary of Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Tuesday April 19, 8 pm, Joseph and Ida Berman Auditorium of Jewish Public Library, 5151 Cote st Catherine Rd. Organized by the Workman's Circle, Jewish Labor "Bund"" Jewish labor Committee, Unions and Lansmanshaften.info 733-9221.
Flute Recital Thursday April 21, works by Blavet, C.P.E.Bach, J.S.Bach, and Telemann. 8 pm, Loyola Chapel, FREE.



Benefit Bashing

by Michael Sportza

So ya wanna party, eh?

RearGarde, Montreal's premiere music scene magazine is giving you, dear student, the opportunity to:

a) buy cheap beer
b) see 15 bands on three consecutive nights for a buck a band
c) help a worthy cause, and
d) soak your overactive braincells with mind-numbing relaxation.

We all know that after a long year at the books nothing is better than going out and partying your brains out. And if you can see a live band or two, even better. Well, considering that you can see 5 bands on any of the prime party nights of Thursday, Friday, or Saturday for a mere $5, then this has to be the best bet for an end of the year celebration this city has to offer.

And to add to all that, along with the $1.50 draft beer, your entertainment dollars will be going to support a Montreal institution which, sad to say is in sore need of financial assistance. *RearGarde* magazine, the only Montreal publication solely devoted to underground music both here and abroad, with an *international* distribution, is in shaky shape.

Ever since CRSG, Concordia's cable FM radio station, cut funds to the 'zine, editors Paul Gott and Emma Tibaldo have had to rely on local advertisers to pay the bills.

Originally started as CRSG's programming guide 3 years ago, *RearGarde* soon expanded to become the record reviewing, band interviewing, column spoutting, and show reporting tabloid-zine it has evolved into today.

So help yourself while helping others by checking out the scene this Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. First band hits the stage at 8:30 pm, while the last go up to play at the witching hour - midnight. And just in case you forget to read the squiggly print at the end, it's all happening at Foufounes Electriques.

For ll you students going out of town this summer this'll be the **last** time you'll ever be able to see so much talent so cheaply. Well, at least til next year. Maybe.

Anyways, here's a night by night breakdown of *Support the 'Zine - the RearGarde Benefit.*

THURSDAY APRIL 14th

The first night starts off the event in a swinging, rock 'n' roll way with **Jerry Jerry and Sons of Rythm Orchestra** and their special brand of hard drinking and driving R 'n' R. As well, the ever-popular **Hodads** will be providing lotsa dance energy to the club.

To keep things interesting, AI (that's **Alternative Inuit**), Montreal's "no too confident" hardcore band will be playing along with the quebecoise glam of **Les Parazits**. And if that wasn't enough for ya, the grooving electro-metal sounds of **Wildtouch** will be pounding out the rest of the evening.

FRIDAY APRIL 15th

Things get a bit more interesting tonight with the new girls in town, **Talk Shop**. Favourite band of AI, and "half the other bands," (or so says organizer/editor/articulate you-know-what Paul Gott) this all-female troupe are hot and hotter.

If that wasn't enough, this night has loads and loads of other megaronic acts. **The Darned**, wrangling themselves into the Foufounes - if you've heard 'em on their album *Hoarse Opera*, then you know what sort of horsing around will be happening when they hit the stage. Also **Chinese Backwards**, who seem to have developed their unique brand of pop.

But the real treats are Montreal's own ego-less **Asexuals** - a mainstay of the scene these past 4 or 5 years - and up and coming (or should we say up and dubbing) reggae dudes **Yemsgane**. With Yemsgane, nothing but a rub a dub dub time can be expected, while the Asexuals can be counted on to drill out some major, hard hitting rock 'n' roll punk stuff.

SATURDAY APRIL 16th

Now, this is the night for you to bop and sock and release those vile, dirty and unslightly tensions that are at the heart of your inner frustrations.

To begin with we have **Merik Trout Pact** and their award-winning brand of twisted resistor rock and roll. And the slimy, D.J.- firing vandals known as the **Infamous Basturds**, Chico, Randy, Celso, and the mystery drummer are just too evil to be missed.

If you think you have to run and hide from those Basturds, start panicking, cuz no one's safe from the sonic onslaught of **Fail-Safe**. And if we're lucky, Ewan, bassman of Fail-Safe will be giving one of his safe sex lectures. They don't call 'em safes for nothing, you know.

Putting in their perennial Montreal appearance will be Eric's dog-eared, flea bitten **My Dog Popper**. If awards were given out for dedication and sincerity, Eric would deserve them all.

And recording stars **Dead Brain Cells** will be growling up a storm while all the rest deaden our own fact weary skulls. Vive la fin!

Support the 'Zine, the RearGarde Benefit *will be on tap, along with $1.50 beer, Thursday April 14th to Saturday April 16th at Foufounes Electriques, 97 St. Catherine East (845-5484). Tickets are $5.00 (five bux) cheap, show starts at 8:30 every night, and eat your wheaties cause your gonna need them. And for gods sake, go out and party - you deserve it.*

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by Michael Sport

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Musically, Ziggy wants to get his audience moving and grooving but also to make them aware.

"I want to give the people something to meditate on and take to heart. I also want to try and entertain and make them feel good. I want to say, 'wake up and look around' but don't want to make them feel dumb doing it," says Ziggy.

Ziggy, as expected, grew up with a strong musical background. Although they were given no formal lessons, all the Marley kids were taught to sing, play and dance by both parents.

Considering that Bob Marley was always rehearsing, doing concerts, or recording, it's no suprise that Ziggy wrote his first song before he was ten. "It just came naturally" is Ziggy's only comment.

Although the comparisons between Ziggy and his father are many, Ziggy strives to be his own man.

"I'm a youth and my ideas are different than a man of 40 years or so," asserts Ziggy. "His music influenced me, but not to the extent that he himself did. I want to be fulfilled in myself rather than try to exactly follow in my father's footsteps.

"Since my father's been gone, reggae has stopped growing. We want to make it grow again."

Ziggy Marley and the Melody Makers, along with **Kali and Dub Inc.** will be appearing at the Spectrum, 318 St. Catherine West (861-5851) Wednesday, April 13 at 9 pm. Tickets are $19.95 at all Ticketron outlets. Get 'em quick cuz there's only about 50 tix left. If not, check out the album—if you can find a copy. They're going quick.

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Endless possibilities

by Michael Capln

The titles are intriguing: *C'est Elle, la Sauterelle (No Beauty Without Danger)*; *I Really Dread the Drop*; *Keep Her in Your Hand*; *Il y a quelque chose....*

Body of Possibilities—a dance program at Les Foufounes Electriques for the entire month of May-includes three solos and one piece by a group of independant Montreal choreographers whose backgrounds all include the Concordia Contemporary Dance program as well as a range of experiences from gymnastics, dance-clubs, theatre, visual arts, videao, film and voice-work to the most recent innovations in physical release techniques.

They work with striking visual images, haunting and sometimes terrifying, sounds and music from contemporary industrial to classical. They move in ways we have never seen before, creating new stories to reforge old connections, placing links between things we have come to think of as separate. Their work explores the intense territories of vulnerability, fear, joy, anger, and sexuality. These dances celebrate choice, challenge and pleasure, the body's possiblities.

They have chosen to present their work at Les Foufounes Electriques which may seem odd at first. But, what could represent "possibilities" more than a club that has hosted new and alternative music from Canada, the United States, and Europe, evenings of video by bands and artists, live painting, writing, cartooning and performance?

This May, Les Foufounes is marking its five year history as one of the centres of the underground and innovative in Montreal with four weeks of intense activity. They have events scheduled for every night of the month.

Body Of Possibilities is part of that celebration, and it is as much at home in the vital and open world of the club as it is in more traditional dance spaces. Like Foufounes, it deals with that edge between familiar and unfamiliar, frightening and pleasurable, intimate and unknown, in ways that are exciting, energetic, and involving.

Because the choreographers' experiences vary, and because the challenge of what is "possible" means something slightly different to each of them, the evening's pieces are also very different in some ways. The choreographers are united by a common approach—they find their movements, images and sounds within themselves rather than in established vocabularies and by the feeling that it is necessary to explore all aspects of our personalities (including those areas that might be disturbing or unsettling) in order to be fully alive.

Their approach is "grounded in physical presence and weight, in releasing the body's habits, rather than in learning a formalized technique like ballet," according to Janine Stewart, solo choreographer/performer of *C'est Elle, la Sauterelle (No Beauty Without Danger)*.

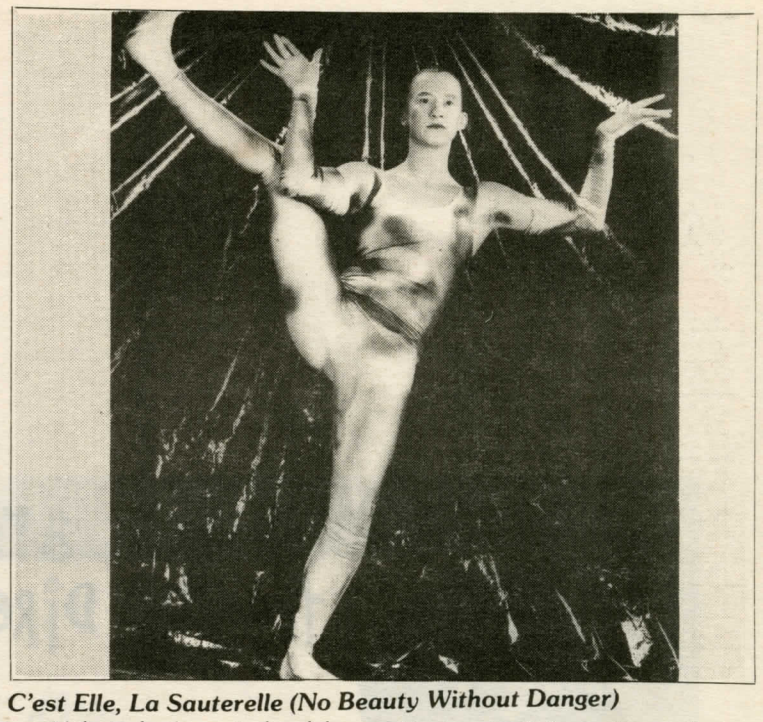
"We develop strong individual styles, personalized movement languages that reflect our particular directions," she says.

Her own piece, performed recently to very enthusiastic audiences in Toronto, is both highly physical and theatrical. By turns harrowing, joyful and sometimes humourous, it draws on both the power of her gymnastics training and on the angularity, sensuality and spontaneity of her background in club-dancing. Using animal and insect-like movements to music by Einsturzende Neubauten, the Slits and Les Rita Mitsouko, the dance suggests non-traditional images of female strength and the "strength of vulnerability/receptivity".

Roland Goguen's *I Really Dread the Drop* uses intense subtle movements and gut-wrenching vocalization with music by Public Image Ltd.

Irene Stamou (who performed a powerful solo in Tangente Danse Actuelle's recent Sa Geste festival) presents *Keep Her in Your Hand*. She uses vocal sounds and singing as well as the manipulation of text by Tess Fragoulis, a student in Concordia's Creative Writing program, to create a dream-like atmosphere in which "everything becomes malleable, changeable, in order to challenge our desire to hold, to possess."

The group piece, *Il y a quelque chose*—conceived by Micheline Chamberland and collectively choreographed by Chamberland, Stewart, Goguen and Kin Vuong—creates a world that is both magical and down to earth. It involves, among other things, an atypical, un-cliché vision of a sensual male/female interaction. Chamberland described it as "sexuality outside of society." Goguen said that it's based on "keeping your own personal space and approaching other people... *sharing* your space."



C'est Elle, La Sauterelle (No Beauty Without Danger)

And nothing, I think, could more clearly express their attitude toward performing than the idea of the *sharing* of personal space. Their works are well-crafted so that we, as spctators, can enter the territories they have explored, so that we can share in the excitement of re-creating our ideas of strength, vulnerability and sexuality.

Stamou says she is "trying to create that *bond* with the audience." As well, Goguen describes how he is "not cut off from the audience... they're feeding me, they're part of it."

This attitude makes it possible for the dances to touch people from very different backgrounds, including dance and theatre, the club world, and people from outside the arts altogether. Whether the spectator is literally participating—as in Stamou's piece—or not, our feeling of involvement is fundamental to the choreographers' view of dance as a vital part of life.

"They're participating by being there," Goguen says. So participate in breaking new ground by going to Les Foufounes Electriques (97 Ste. Catherine E.), on Monday, May 16 at 9:30pm. Tickets are $3. Watch **Body of Possibilities**. And then dance for the rest of the night....

Cheap stuff

IVALU: Traditions of Inuit Clothing will be exhibited from April 20 to January 1989 at the McCord Museum of Canadian History, 690 Sherbrooke St. west, (398-7100).

Othered Visions, two art exhibitions from New York will continue to April 24 at Articule, 4060 St. Laurent, ô106 (842-9686).

SUPPORT THE 'ZINE: RearGarde is holding a whirlwind three-night benefit, featuring 15 bands at Les Foufounes Electriques, in order to raise cash for publication.

Thursday, April 14 you can catch **Alternative Inuit, Les Parazit, The Hodads, Jerry Jerry**, and **Wild Touch**. The next evening, April 15, features **The Darned, Chinese Backwards, Talk Shop, The Asexuals**, and **Yemsgane**. This extravaganza finishes off on Saturday with **Merik Trout Pact, Infamous Basturds, Fail-Safe, My Dog Popper**, and **Dead Brain Cells**. The first band is up at 8:30pm and the last one is on at midnight.

The door is $5 (that's a buck a band), and drâft is only $1.50; 97 Ste. Catherine Street est. Promote literacy. Support the Montreal scene.

Washington Squares, Wednesday April 20 at 9 pm, $7 at Cafe Campus 3315 Queen Mary (735-1259).

the GRUESOMES A FREE SHOW—Wednesday, April 13 at Cafe Campus, 3315 Chemin de la Reine Marie (735-1259).

Canadian poetry during the 10th National Book Festival. Readings by Bill Bissett, Christopher Dewdney, Steve McCaffery, Karen McCormack and Paul Dutton on April 18 at McGill (Leacock .Bldg, 232). For more info about this or other events contact Louise Myette at 844-9009.

Douglas Crimp from New York, will be discussing the problem of the contemporary art museum in relation to socially and politically engaged art practices as part of the *Parachute* Air Canada/Lavalin sponsored series on the state of museums. Wednesday April 13 at 6 pm in the Maxwell Cummings Auditorium of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, 1379 Sherbrooke west. FREE.

Plaza Major Series by Shelley Reeves, an art exhibit at the Montréarts, 390 Guy (and Notre Dame) ô105 (933-6095), runs until the 17th of April.

Episodes nocturnes et Pièces détachées évènement musical et chorégraphique de Janet Oxley et Maryse Poulin. 12 et 13 avril, 20:00h. Théâtre Calixa-Lavallée, $5, Réservations: 279-9725.

Watch out for the **4th edition of the Montreal International Women's Festival of Films and Videos** somewhere in the city from about the 27th of May to the 3rd of June.

African Cinema Week is occuring April 12 to 17 at the Cinémathèque Québécoise, 335 de Maisonneuve east, and at Complexe Guy Favreau. Call 284-3322.

Festival of Contemporary Canadian Chinese Cinema to be presented from June 4 to June 11, along with an exhibition of contemporary Chinese photography and painting from June 1st to June 22nd. Tix for the film fest are $2 and will be avaailable at the following locations: 335 Berri; 200 Réné Lévesque Blvd (that's the 'old' Dorchester); and 1001 St. Dominique. Screenings will also take place at these locations, whereas the photo/painting exhibit will be located at both Cinémathèque Québécoise (335 Réné Lévesque) and at Complexe Guy Favreau - Place Des Arts Metro. Call 270-4070 for info.

not too cheap McGill Player's Theatre presents **The Woods** by David Mamet, "an intense psychological exploration of human relationships". It runs from April 6 through to April 16, shows start at 8pm sharp and admission is $4 for students and seniors, $6 for the rest. McGill Player's Theatre, 3rd floor, 3480 McTavish St. Info and reservations: 398-6813.

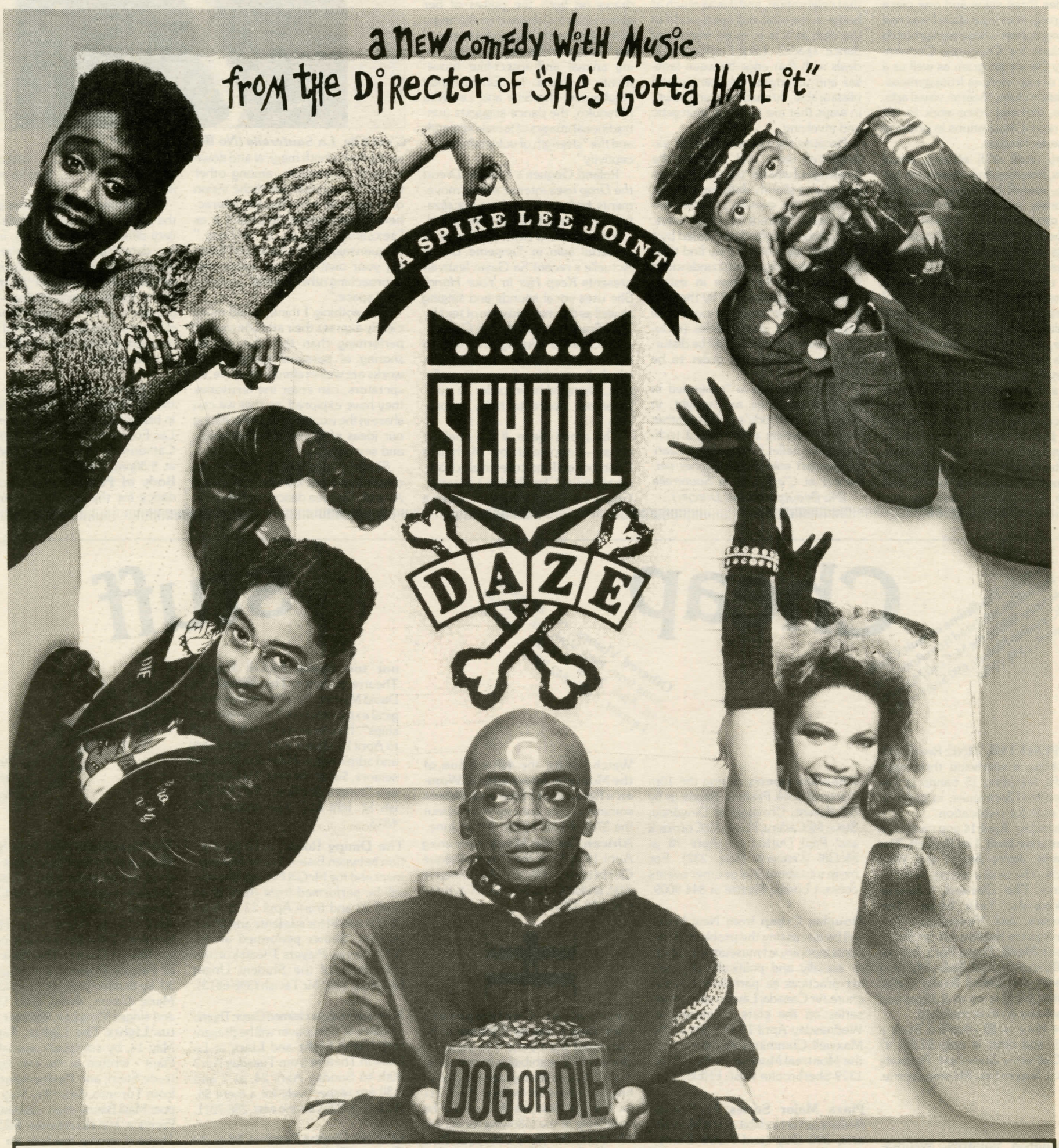
Cathy Daley, recent drawings and oils of this Toronto artist will be exhibit until April 24 at OBORO, 3981 St. Laurent 6499 (844-3250).

The Dining Room, a co-production between Biskin Talent Management and the McGill Players Theatre will be performed from April 20 to April 23 and from April 27 to April 30. Tix are $4 for students and $6 for citizens. Shows performed at the A.R. Gurney Players Theatre on the third floor of the Student Union Building, 3480 McTavish (398-6813).

Internationally acclaimed Green Thumb Theatre of Vancouver will be presenting **Night Light** and **Liars** at La Maison Théâtre from Tuesday April 20th to Sunday April 24, at 7 and 8:30 pm respectively for a mere $6. Address is 225 Ontario east, 288-7211.

Quebec Drama Festival '88 at the Centaur Theatre, 453 St. Francois-Xavier (Old Montreal), from Tuesday April 26 to Saturday April 30. Tix on sale now, $8 for citizens, $6 for QDF members, students and seniors, as well as general passes to all shows for $32.00 and $24.00 respectively. Call 843-8698 for details.

The **New Music New Text Series**, sponsored by the Playwrights Workshop will be presenting 4 events, as well as one sponsored by the Canada Council. **Ground Water**, Friday April 29, by Vancouver film-maker/poet Colin Browne and composer Martin Gotfrit; **The New Planet People Project**, Saturday April 30, by dancer/percussionist Claude-Marie Caron, flutist Don Druick, and singer Ming Lee; **Doctor Faustus Lights The Lights**, Saturday May 14, by composer/pianist John Plant - written to the text by Gertrude Stein; and **Performance Art** from Toronto, Saturday May 28, by poet Maja Bannerman, violinist David Prentice, and saxophonist Bill Smith. These 4 shows are free for PWM members and 2$ for the general public, at the D. B. Clarke Theatre, 8:30 pm sharp, 1455 de Maisonneuve West. The **Writers Series**, Wednesday May 11, by playwright Margaret Hollingsworth will be free to all at the Playwrighter's Loft, 4001 Berri, 2F - again at 8:30 pm. Call 843-3685 for info.



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Cycle Shakesperien

par Elie Castiel

Le "syndrome Shakespeare" s'est abattu dernièrement sur quelques scènes montréalaises. Outre *La Tempête*, revue et corrigée (en prolongation a l'Espace GO) et l'intriguant *Songe d'une nuit d'été* (au TNM), la troupe Omnibus s'est lancé sur un projet de grande envergure: les trois rois d'Angleterre tels que perçus par l'imagination de Shakespeare, traduits dans la langue de Molière par François Victor-Hugo, et remaniés sur scène par l'esprit imaginatif de Jean Asselin.

Le cycle triangulaire *Richard II, Henri IV et Henri V, tel que conçu par Omnibus (cette fois-ci sous la vigilance de Jean Asselin), s'inscrit dans la tradition "mime" de cette troupe, tradition qui, depuis 1970, ne cesse d'intégrerle travail du jeu corporel et de la parole.*

Richard II inaugure le cycle de façon éblouissante. Il fallait croire à la magie des mots et à cette saga sur la lutte pour le pouvoir et pour la vie, contre les abus d'autorité et contre la mort. Des thèmes tojours actuels.

Jean Asselin a su transposer quelques siècles passés au temps présent. Les voix d'antan semblent résonner sur la scène d'Espace libre.

Tel que le veut la tradition du théâtre élizabétain, on a fait construire trois sections de rangées et une galerie. Face aux spectateurs, une scène "pyramidale", et de chaque côté, des panneaux vitrés, brillantes métaphores de l'histoire et du destin qui transforment les êtres habités par leur passion, les élevant ou les rapetissant selon les circonstances.

Richard II était un homme faible et frêle, maniéré, romantique peut-être, mais vaniteux et assez superficile pour ne pas régner sur son royaume. Et Jean Boilard rend le personnage "documentaire", trop vrai parce que tout simplement, il y croit.

La scène d'abdication (Richard II laisse sa couronne au futur Henri IV) est d'une portée dramatique insoutenable. C'est Daniel Desputeau qui va incarner le prochain monarque. Sur scène, il a les traits d'un chevalier intrépide, viril, sans peur et (semble-t-il) sans reproches. Il est entouré d'une escorte de comédiens totalement intégrés.

Le travail au niveau du son et d'une grande originalité. A noter, par exemple, le port d'un microphone dans les vêtements du roi, et sa voix prend une nouvelle amplitude; être et âme se mêlent en un perpétuel combat entre la vie et la mort.

On soulignera aussi les bruits et les tons aigus, comme des complaintes d'un choeur issu de la tragédie antique. Et les anachronismes inventifs dans les accessoires et les costumes alimentent cette production de haute qualité.

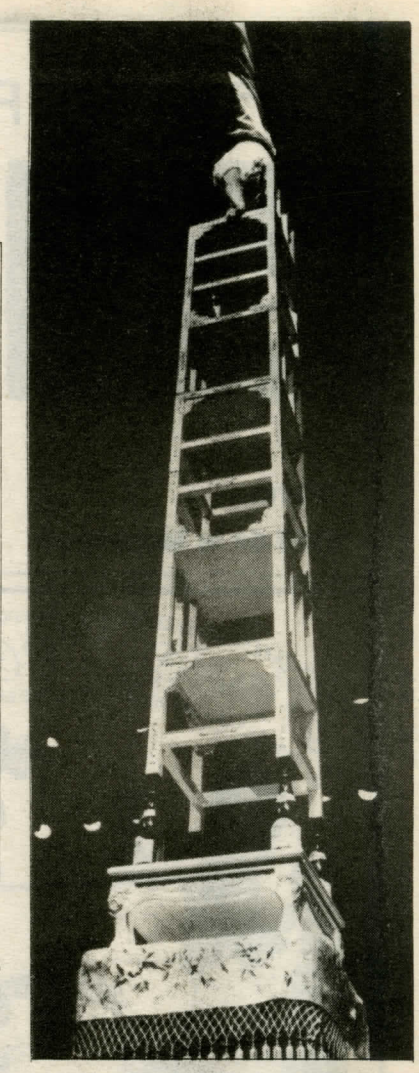
Les représentations ont toutes lieu à Espace libre (1945, rue Fullum/Métro Frontenac) à 20h00.

Richard II: 27 avril et 4 & 11 mai; **Henry IV:** 12 au 16 et 28 avril & 5 et 12 mai; **Henry V:** 19 au 23 et 29 avril & 6 et 13 mai.

Cycle de trois spectacles en une journée (*Richard II*/14h00;*Henry IV*/17h00;*Henri V*/20h00), les 24 et 30 avril et les 1, 7 et 14 mai.

Réservations: 521-4191.

Jean Boilard dans *Richard II* de W. Shakespeare.



Une des des acrobaties du Dragon noir

Visages du cinéma "gay"

Par Elie Castiel

Faut-il vraiment se poser la question "pourquoi un festival de cinéma gai?'' Selon les organisateurs de la "Semaine du cinéma gai", cette interrogation est aujourd'hui tout simplement un cliché.-

La question ne se pose plus. Il faut surtout viser sur la qualité des films qu'on propose et sur la thématique "homosexuelle" qui ressort de chaque production.

Au militantisme "dépassé", les organisateurs de l'événement préfère l'implication. Au cours de la "semaine" qui se déroulera à la Cinémathèque québécoise du 19 au 24 avril, dix-sept moyens et longs métrages ont été sélectionnés, toutes des oeuvres qui n'auraient pas pu être montrées dans le circuit commercial.

Si aujourd'hui les choses ont [illegible] en ce qui concerne l'action de l'homosexualité, il [illegible] toujours un cinéma traditionnel homophobe qui a encore du mal à sortir du carcan moralisateur.

Sous le thème "Image et nation: lesbiennes et gais", on pourra découvrir des films rares (la plupart inédits) réalisés par des cinéastes impliqués.

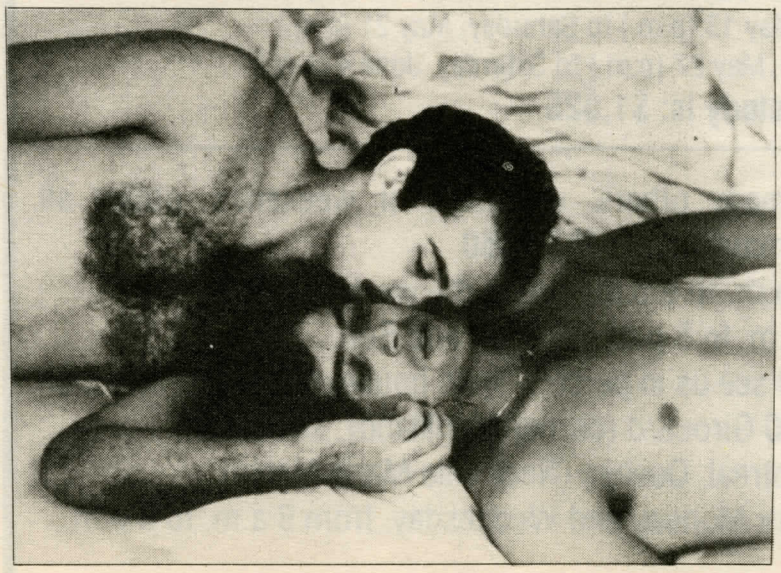
Les amitiés particulières de Jean Delannoy ouvre la "semaine" le 19 à 18h35, suivi à 20h35 de *Olivia* de Jacqueline Audry. Il faudra souligner, entre autres, *Moments de la vie d'une femme* de l'israélienne Michal Bat-Adam, *She must be seeing things* de Sheila McLaughlin et un hommage rendu au mexicain Jaime Humberto Hermosillo.

Trois de ses films seront présentés: *Las apariencias engagnan* (Deceptive appearances), *Clandestino destino* (Clandestine Destiny) et *Dona Herlinda y su hijo* (Dona Herlinda and her son).

A l'ONF (Complexe Guy-Favreau), à compter du 25, un hommage sera rendu à Michel Tremblay/scénariste avec la présentation, entre autres, de *Il était une fois dans l'Est* et du *Coeur découvert*.

Une section Vidéo (moyen technique de plus en plus utilisé par les cinéastes gais) incluera des bandes vidéos sur le SIDA et les média.

Un rendez-vous parallèle à ne pas manquer. Les horaires sont disponibles à la Cinémathèque québécoise et dans quelques jours à l'ONF. Billets: 3$ (Cinémathèque), 1$ (ONF).



Marco Trevino et Arturo Meza dans une scène de *Dona Herlinda y su hijo*.

Avis Aux Etudiants Pouvant Rédiger en Français

Depuis quelque temps, *the Link* est à la recherche d'étudiants et d'étudiantes pouvant rédiger des textes en français.

A compter du début septembre, ceux et celles qui désirent publier des articles pouvant intéresser et surtout informer les étudiants de Concordia sur des événements (internes ou externes) sociaux, politiques, artistiques et/ou sports, peuvent soumettre leur(s) travaux (incluant les coordonneés) aux bureaux du *Link* (H-649) ou communiquer aven Elie Castiel au 845-2082 (apres août 1988).

The Link est un journal bilingue. On vous encourage a diffuser vos articles rédigés en français.

NB: Autant que possible, les travaux doivent être écrits dans un style journalistique (c'est-à-dire, concis, simple, clair et précis, accessible a tous).

Les Acrobates de Chine

par Elie Castiel

Les dix-neuf jongleurs et gymnastes qui se produiront à la Place des Arts cette semaine viennent de la Province du Heliongjang au nord de la Chine.

Dans leur pays, ces virtuoses de la lévitation ont formé la troupe des **Acrobates du Dragon Noir**, appellation qui tire son nom de l'art chinois ancien, du folklore et des légendes de son lieu d'origine.

Parmi les plus anciens arts de la scène, celui de l'acrobatie semble être le plus reconnu, et en Chine, il couvre une histoire de plus de 2000 ans.

Avec la fondation de la nouvelle Chine, la profession d'acrobate a reçu une nouvelle orientation, une reconnaissance totale et par conséquent, un nouvel essor.

Les "nouvelles" compagnies on su créé de nombreux numéros et en même temps ont changé la nature du spectacle traditionnel.Le communiqué de presse qui nous a été remis indique, par exemple, que "les prouesses sur une corde sont devenues des équilibres sur un fil tendu en hauteur. Le salto avant annonce le salto arrière complet ... et le numéro des cinq tables, à l'origine accompli par un artiste sur cinq tables empilées, est maintenant exécuté par huit ou même neuf acrobates sur un montage de dix chaises.

Depuis le 6 janvier, la troupe effectue une tournée nord-américaine qui finira le 19 mai prochain. Au Québec, elle s'est déjà produite dans dix villes, Montréal étant la dernière étape en sol québécois.

C'est à la Place des Arts (Salle Wilfrid Pelletier), les 13 et 14 avril à 20h00.

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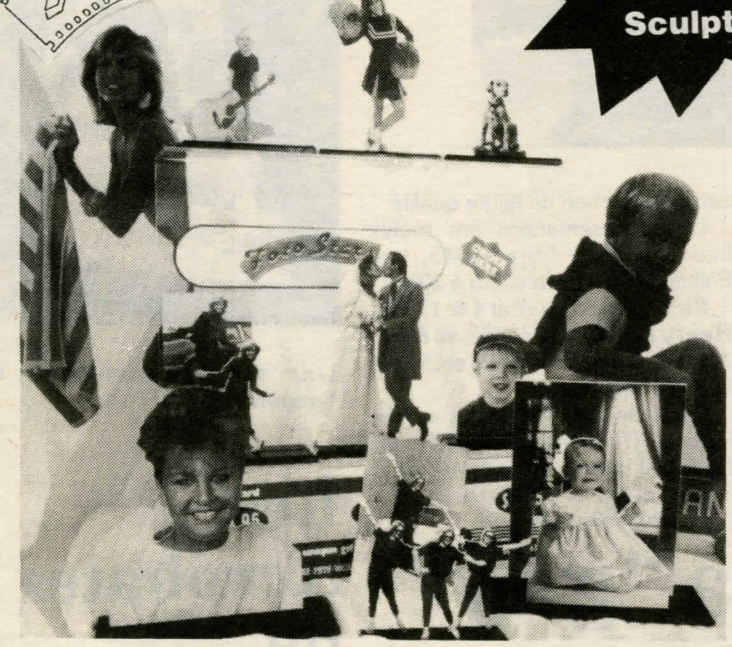

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Untangling the urban planning web

by Louise Gagnon

When governments get into power, change is something to be expected. In the case of the Montreal Citizens' Movement taking charge of city hall in 1986, it was assumed.

Changes were eagerl awaited in many areas, particularly public consultation. This consultation would involve the most basic decisions to those that would be a part of bigger policies, such as urban planning.

The subject of urban planning is usually something that is hard to define, and part of the problem with urban planning in Montreal is the lack of control that the city has over what is being built.

Concordia urban studies professor Andy Melamed says urban planning is "the degree to which the city controls the growth of new development." He says there are limits in this area because the private sector initiates development projects, and doesn't believe local governments have as much say as they do in socialist systems.

"All you have really is a zonig ordinance which limits what you can put in a particular place," says Melamed.

"Most of all of the building in Montreal is done by the private sector, and so there's no such thing really as saying, 'We're going to have urban planning that's going to control the private sector' except in very large ways," says Melamed. "So urban planning takes a different meaning depending upon which society you're living in."

Harold Chorney teaches urban politics at Concordia and sees urban planning from a different point of view.

"It is the intervention by both professionals and the average citizen in the problems of running the city," he says. "All too often, urban planning is defined from the point of view of the developed industry."

Bennett agrees with Rotrand.

"The problem is where you draw the line," he says. "They are taking one of the best forests on the island of Montreal and they are demolishing part of it in order to put up a plant. They did this by basically holding a gun to the head of the MUC."

But on he Matrox affair, members of the executive don't see any contradiction in setting up a plant to build these materials and in developing greenspaces in the downtown core. Councillor John Gardiner says he would hardly describe the materials as military.

"I don't see anything more military in this contract than the Kleenex company providing napkins to the American army," says Gardiner. "If you want to stretch that logic to its greatest extent, then everybody supplies the military."

Rotrand says the decision was made to boost the city's image as one of high-tech development. "I gather that there might have been pressure from upper levels of government to favor the decision of high-tech on the island of Montreal," he notes. "The feeling is that Matrox might lead to something else, prestige if nothing else."

Similarly, other projects such as the Overdale affair showed that the MCM administration is not democratic in consulting with the public over urban planning.

Peritzsays the MCM's inexperience-botched up the project.

"They were really eager to come forth and present a project," shed says. "I'd be willing to give them the benefit of the doubt and say 'Yes, they were inexperienced.' They had just been in power for a few months, and they didn't know how to handle power."

Professor Melamed is also critical of the MCM's handling of the Overdale project.

"In the Overdale case, the MCM dealt with the developer before they dealt with the people who were being evicted, and for the MCM that was exactly the opposite of what they said they'd do, which is consult the people in the neighbourhood."

Bennett believes that not only public consultation was lacking but also an element of rigidity on the part of the city to stand its ground firmly.

"It's a matter of whether the city's willing to use the bargaining power it has and how far it's willing to call the developer's bluff."

Bennett is more optimistic that bungles such as Overdale don't re-occur. "Now that certain controls have been put in through the internal zoning pending the development plan, the city basically has more teeth to develop with their situations."

Another situation which the city has to deal with is a phenomenon of "racial zoning" in Montreal. Councillors and citizens alike believe that this zoning can occur thoughout urban planning.

"Anybody who lives here knows the city is racially zoned," says councillor Sam Boskey. "There are certain areas where a black person, a Latin American person, or an Asiatic person will not feel comfortable. This has nothing to do with city planning, but the city definitely should have some responsibilities."

A healthy ethnic mix is what makes a city thrive, he adds, but the point when it becomes dangerous is when people sense they are unwelcome in certain areas of the city.

"I think it's perfectly logical for people to want to group together as ethnic groups," says Melamed. "If you have a Chinatown and a Greektown, I don't think you have nothing but excitement on that score. It's only if people are forced to stay together that you have a ghetto."

In Montreal, it's always been the case that development has happened because of industry. Former mayor Jean Drapeau's 30-year administration held a tight rein on informing the public about urban projects that were going on in the city.

Grandiose, spectacular projects such as the construction of Olympic Stadium were taken on to increase the city's cosmopolitan character and put the city of Montreal on the international tourist map.

Drapeau's way of handling affairs could often be described as "closed-door" policies where developers and the city's executive met together to decide the city's fate. It was a process that definitely lacked public consultation.

Harold Chorney explains that Drapeau felt the need for public consultation was an attack on his skills in taking control.

"I think Drapeau was utterly opposed to the idea of democratic planning," says Chorney. "I mean he didn't believe in it. He saw it, in fact, as an insult to his leadership abilities. He believed that professional secretive planning in which he and the leading elite members of the Montreal elite would plan the city, and then every four years he would go back to the electorate and ask "Are you satisfied? And if you are satisfied, vote me in again, and if you're not, vote me out."

But Chorney doesn't see the MCM doing much better since itsentrance into municipal government.

"The MCM is committed, at least on paper, to the idea of democratic planning: the involvement of citizens in the planning process," he says. "They have set up commissions, they have set up open meetings, mostly symbolic up to this point."

Ingrid Peritz has covered municipal affairs for *the Gazette* for three years. She says the structure of government was set up so that a planning committee made recommendations to any future projects of construction, but this theory never made it into practice.

"In the end, it's not certain that the planners' opinions would have been taken into account anyways because Drapeau had his own ideas about what was aesthetic or what was pleasing, or what the public would want, so it might just stand, whatever he wanted," she points out.

But for many people, the case of the administration taking action without consulting the populus is becoming an all too familiar process, even under the MCM.

The latest of blunders is the vote to allow Matrox Electronic Systems Ltd. to build a plant on what is the island's last stand of black maple trees. Matrox plans to produce video discs which will be used by the American military for training purposes.

Within the ranks of the MCM, there have been dissenting voices that continue to be quoted in the Montreal dailies, criticizing the executive's decisions. Councillors like Arnold Bennett, Sam Boskey, and Marvin Rotrand are displeased with many of the decisions that the administration has made, particularly with the Matrox project.

"Matrox is establishing itself on what should be a park," said Bennett. "There's a contradiction over the preservation of greenspace."

Rotrand also believes the city's decision to allow Matrox's expansion contradicts the MCM's plan to develop eight greenspaces in the downtown core.

"It's a question of preserving the forest," says Rotrand. "There isn't all that much greenspace. Once you cut down a forest that's taken a generation to grow, it's gone. It doesn't just re-appear. It means less greenspace available. That was the issue I asked people to vote against."

A spokesperson for Matrox said the equipment could be used for any kind of training, "even military training."

Rotrand sees the decision to go-ahead with Matrox as one more indication of the party's split between its executive and legislative branches.

"What's become apparent is that there is a divergent view," he adds. "For a number of people in the MCM, it's a question of who's going to be using this land.

"We're told Matrox are not building bombs or anything like that. It's only for the training of the U.S. army. Well, training for what?" he asks.

"Number one, I think the idea of having a master plan for the downtown is the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard in my life," says Melamed. "Nobody does a master plan for downtown because it's all owned by private enterprise, and all you can do is control very, very few things."

Critics believe that urban planning isn't a topic of widespread interest because the media doesn't do a sufficient job of covering it.

"The media should play a bigger role," says Chorney. "Too often, the media is interested in bread and circuses, loves spectacles, and doesn't do enough investigative reporting. It's up to the media to cast scrutiny on any government."

Still, others think the city should take the job of informing the public into its own hands.

"If the city wants to straighten that thing out, they have enough power and they have enough means to do so," says Melamed. "They can produce a journal of their own if they want to keep Montreal residents informed."

The MCM's term in power thus far has been characterized by projects they would otherwise want to forget, such as Overdale, the handling of the July 14 flood, and the Matrox project.

Some councillors oppose what goes on in the party's top ranks to force the administration to follow its original mandate of democratic urban planning. Arnold Bennett is one such councillor.

"I think it's essential that members of the party, members of the general public, the MCM's traditional base, be very vigilant and make sure that projects that go through reflect the spirit of the program on which it was elected," he says.

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The next session of the corporation's final exam will take place during the second week of June 1988.

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Deadline for registration to the exams is April 15, 1986. No delays will be permitted.

All students registered within the corporation's Education Programon March 1st, 1988 will receive their examinbation registration form and all needed information on coaching courses available in various universities.

JUNE 1988
EXAMINATION TIMETABLE

Taxation 509	Monday, June 6	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Finance 556	Tuesday, June 7	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Accounting 521	Wednesday, June 8	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
* Auditing 517	Friday, June 10	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
* Auditing 577	Monday, June 10	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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A case involving Jean Robertson and CUSA was settled out of court to the satisfaction of both parties.

Corporations profit from identification kits

Missing children myth causes panic

by Aaron Derfel

In a brightly lit fastfood joint on St. Laurent boulevard, Sylvie gathers enough money from her friends to buy a hotdog.

It's four o'clock on a cold March morning. Outside the Casanova restaurant, cars drive slowly by prostitutes who shiver on street corners.

Inside the Casanova, Sylvie walks back through a haze of cigarette smoke to where her girlfriends play pool. She sits down at a corner table at the back of the restaurant and munches down the hotdog.

Sylvie is a runaway. Her alcoholic father, also a diabetic, used to throw her against the walls after injecting himself with insulin. She has run away from her home in Ville d'Anjou four times since she was 16 years old. She left her parents in December and says she'll never return home.

"I was no good with my father," she says calmly, swaying in her chair from a drug-induced high. "My mother is okay, my father is a fucker. He didn't talk to me, he didn't care for me."

Sylvie's parents never reported to police that she ran away. If they had, her name and description would have been entered in a national registry for missing children established by the RCMP in 1987.

"The most dangerous place for a child in this country is the home."

She would have been listed as a "missing child" even though she chose to leave home because she was physically abused. But Sylvie's situation is far from unique.

THE MYTH EXPOSED

The computerized national registry records 40,000 children as missing each year in Canada with 3,600 disappearing in Montreal. But the Solicitor General's Office in Ottawa estimates that 86 per cent of these children are actually runaways, many of them escaping from physical nd sexual abuse at home.

Missing children researcher Ruth Heron, who works in Ottawa for the Solicitor General, says that only 0.1 per cent of missing children are kidnapped or abducted by strangers.

Montreal Urban Community (MUC) police have investigated only four cases of stranger abductions since 1984.

Despite these statistics, detective agencies and volunteer groups continue to display photos of missing children on milk cartons and posters in supermarkets. In pinball arcades, video games flash the images of children who have disappeared. Child Find, a national non-profit organization, shows photos of missig children on television and publishes them in newspapers.

In the United States, the FBI has revealed that 95 per cent of missing children are runaways. Yet in 1986 in Denver, a soft-drink company persuaded 35,000 children to press their hands on stamp pads so that fingerprints would be on file in case of a kidnapping.

Heron says the news media have caused a panic by creating a missing children myth.

"It's the press that's created the hysteria as far as I can see," she says. "They picked up on a few bizarre stranger abduction cases but when you look at the data, the number of abduction cases is very small."

But morality squad inspector James Clark of the Toronto Metro police told *the Link* that the missing children myth is perpetuated by organizations such as Child Find.

"The misunderstanding that really annoys me is the abduction myth," says Clark. "Child Find and some other people tend to leave the feeling that there's a lot of people being dragged off the streets into cars and taken away. That's really misleading. In fact, last year we only had one such case.

JEAN-PIERRE KOUNELIS

Although Jean-Pierre Kounelis has been kidnapped, police statistics show that almost 90 % of missing children are actually runaways.

"The scary part is that you get people wanting to sell automatic locators to be sewn on childrens' clothes, and fingerprinting and photograghing every kid—I think that's just a joke."

Executive director of Child Find Quebec, Susan Armstrong, denies that her organization spreads the missing children myth, saying that American groups have done so in order to recieve large donations from the private sector.

Armstrong says the blame lies with profit-making companies that manufacture child identification kits and beeper devices, such as *Kid Alert*.

"Profit-making companies have seen a way to make money by playing off people's fear of the man in the trench coat who doesn't really exist," she adds.

Armstrong says private companies such as Canadian Missing Children Systems (CMCS), which opened an office last month in Montreal, have profited immensely off the abduction myth.

The CMCS sells $50 contracts door-to-door which guarantee that if a parent's child ever goes missing, the firm will spare no expense in finding the child. The CMCS has been investigated twice by Ontario police.

While Child Find admits that stranger abductions are extremely rare, the organization has not publicized this fact in a awareness campaign.

In response to increasing demands by police and social services to obtain more accurate information about missing children, the federal government commissioned a national research project overseen by Heron in 1986.

Initial findings of the report collected from the Edmonton, Surrey, Toronto and Montreal police forces show that the next largest category of missing children is parental abductions.

Heron says these abductions, accounting for 2.27 per cent of missing children, are usually the result of divorced parents feuding over custody of the child.

MUC police director of missing children, Guy Lavoie, says that while statistics of runaways have remained the same in past years, parental abductions have increased.

He thinks the growing nuber of parental kidnappings can be explained by an increase in mixed religious or ethnic marriages.

Heron says that the remaining 11 per cent of disappearances are miscellaneous cases such as a child getting lost or a teenager eloping with a lover.

TRACKING DOWN REAL RUNNERS

Five years ago, the MUC police discovered that many dancers in strip clubs were runaway teenagers. Youth squad offices reacted by checking the I.D. of strippers every week, a routine they still practice today.

But Lavoie says most runaways don't get involved in crime, drugs or prostitution, noting that 60 per cent of them return home after a day or two.

"For most of the cases, as soon as we write a report, the child is back home," he says. "That's the typical missing children case. A child is away for one or two hours and when we search for him, we find him in a park not far away or he comes back home by himself."

Still, MUC police were stuck with 175 open cases last year. Across Canada, the figure was 1,641.

Lavoie calls these missing children the real runners because many hitch hike across the country or down to Florida and California.

Clark says the Toronto Metro police regularly send Montreal teen age runaways back home.

Last fall, the Metro police investigated a child prostitution ring based in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Although the girls travelled between the cities often, police were able to arrest six pimps and six girls between the ages of 13 and 18.

Clark says he's alarmed by a trend in escort services—a disguised form of prostitution—to use 12- or 13-year-old girls. He adds that Toronto morality squad officers are cracking down on the system by phoning for escorts to see whether the girls are runaways.

Lavoie says the 150-member MUC youth squad tracks down runaways when their names appear on a driver's license or they have been arrested by police.

Only 0.1 per cent of missing children are kidnapped or abducted by strangers.

If a runaway is under 18, police are oblidged by the federal Youth Offenders Act and la loi sur la protection de la jeunesse to reunite the child with its parents.

"If we realise that there's a problem at home—and most of the cases of runaways start with family problems...sometimes it's a beaten child—then we refer them to social services," he adds.

For the majority of cases, youth squad officers visit the home of the runaway and ask the parents where the child hung out, and then search in pinball arcades or metro stations. Officers also check with friends of the runaway because sometimes the child stays over at a buddy's house.

The youth squad receives about 10 calls a day reporting missing children and more during summer.

Lavoie says teenage prostitutes work inside pinball arcades on St. Catherine street and are surveyed everyday by plainclothes police officers who watch out for new faces of kids loitering around.

Clark says Metro police allow the parents of a teenage prostitute in their patrol car to search for their daughter.

Child Find accepts missing child cases only after parents register the disappearance with police. The organization then gives the parents one of three forms to fill out depending on whether the child ran away, was abducted by a parent or grabbed by a stranger.

Child Find immediately distributes a photograph of the child to similar groups across North America, and always notifies police on the progress of the case.

"If we feel that by giving news coverage immediately is going to help than we encourage parents to get the child's photo in newspapers as soon as possible," says Armstrong.

Since 1985, Child Find has reunited 42 children with their families.

HOME SWEET HOME

Yet Lavoie says police can never be sure that once a child is returned home, sexual or physical abuse will stop.

Jay Howell, director of the U.S. National Center for Missing and Expoited Children said in 1986: "The most dangerous place for a child in this country is in his or her home."

A survey conducted by Jesuit Father Janus last summer of 170 Toronto street kids supports Howell's claim.

The survey revealed that 60 per cent of the children were runaways who had been severely abused at home. Some were classified as throwaways because their parents forced them to leave home. Father Janus determined that the children were in no more danger on the streets than they were in their own homes.

Ville Marie social services worker Julia Northrup says the missing children myth draws attention away from family problems which drive children to escape from home.

"It's sort of like sexual abuse where everybody prefers to think that it's the pervert stranger in the park rather than uncle George next door," says Northrup. "It's easier to tolerate that it's the sweet children abducted into the white slave trade rather than addressing the issue of family problems which will lead kids to run away."

If runaways report sexual abuse, Ville Marie asks the police to get involved, and charges may be laid against a parent. These children may be placed in a sheltr but chances are they will escape from there as well.

Clark says police form part of a vicious circle that always leaves children as victims.

"If this kid is being sexually assaulted at home, then I as a police officer, all I'm doing is taking him back to be assaulted again," he says.

According to Heron's report, 27 per cent of runaways have fled from home more than once and 38 per cent from instituions like Shawbridge detention homes or the less guarded Youth Horizon centres. These children fall into the 14 to 18 age group, and the report states that girls run away slightly more often than boys.

Youth Horizons director of professional services, Claude Laurendeau, refused to comment on why 38 per cent of children run away from institutions.

Despite their different views, Clark and Armstrong recommend a national centre for missing and exploited children with a 24-hour hotline, which would educate the public on the plight of exploited children. (A Montreal investor has already expressed interest in financing the toll-free number.)

Inside the Casanova, Madonna's song "Who's That Girl?" blares from the jukebox. Sylvie has finished her hotdog and wipes the grease on her jacket sleeves.

She says she's 19 years old and then asks the reporter "But I look like I'm 15, right?" Smiling, she adds that she acts in a theatre troupe and works on community projects. Her cigarette falls out of her hand into her lap.

At that moment a deaf woman gestures wildly at Sylvie and her friends as she makes her way to a nearby table.

For the first time that night Sylvie's face looks solemn. "I hate life you know," she mutters.

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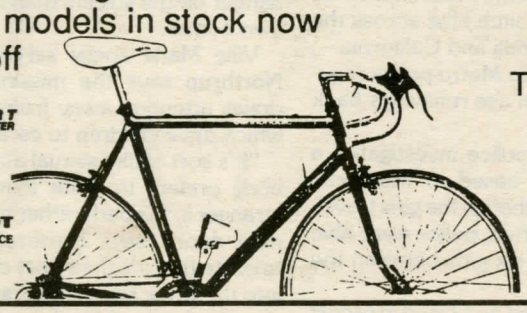

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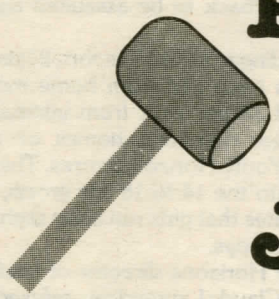


Any students who are interested in being a member, chairperson, vice-chairperson or secretary of the Judicial Board should apply to CUSA.

The Judicial Board organizes General and Club Elections. Also, they settle disputes between associations and their members.

Apply at the CUSA offices
H-637 Hall Building or
Basement of the Campus Centre

Deadline for applications:
Friday, April 15 at 3:00 p.m.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY
1988 SPRING CONVOCATIONS
INFORMATION TO POTENTIAL GRADUATES

This year Convocations will be held at Place des Arts, as follows:

Thursday, June 9	**Arts & Science*** Salle Wilfred-Pelletier 10:00 am
Thursday, June 9	**Arts & Science*** Salle Wilfred-Pelletier 2:30 pm
Monday, June 13	**Commerce & Administration** Salle Wilfred-Pelletier 2:30 pm
Tuesday, June 14	**Engineering & Computer Science** Theatre Maisonneuve 10:00 am
Tuesday, June 14	**Faculty of Fine Arts** Theatre Maisonneuve 2:30 pm

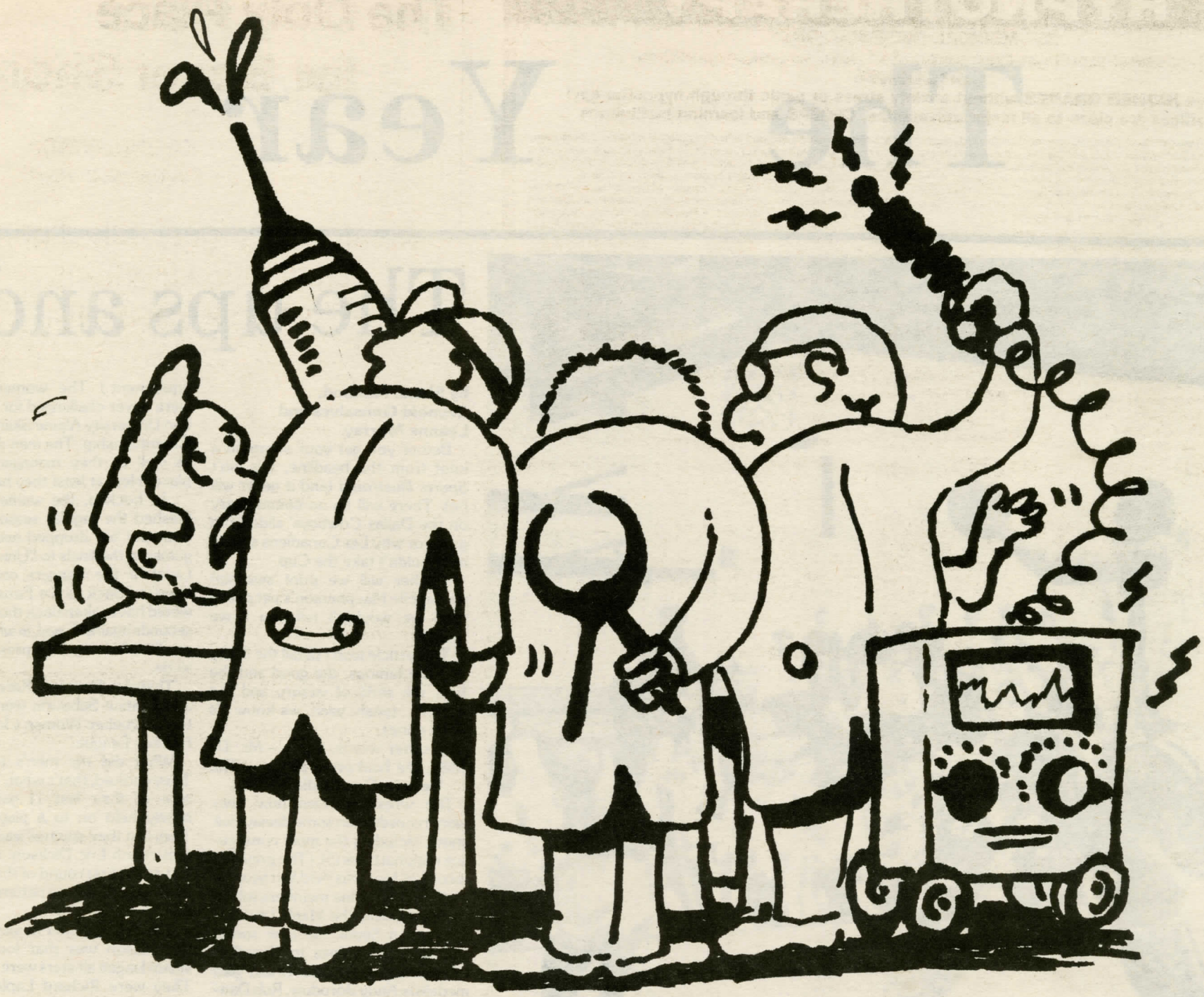
* Letters forwarded to successful candidates in the faculty of Arts & Science will clearly indicate the time of the convocation on a personal basis.

Students are advised to check with the Student Accounts' Office to ensure that all student fees, library fines and graduation fees have been paid. Students are requested to pay their accounts with a money-order, certified cheque, or cash. All outstanding accounts must be paid by May 13, 1988. Graduates with outstanding accounts will not receive degrees, official transcripts or be permitted to participate in the convocation ceremonies until **all** outstanding accounts have been cleared.

Any graduate requiring special services during the convocation services (i.e. escort, special seating, etc.) because of a physical disability, please contact Anne Kerby, Co-ordinator of Disabled services, at 848-3501.

Students will be notified by letter in late May of the successful completion of their degree programme. This letter will also give information about academic dress, tickets and convocation procedures.

Kenneth D. Adams
Asst. Vice-Rector &
University Registrar



Trading bodies for bucks;

Students as guinea pigs

by Dean Wood

Poverty and desperation are driving students to offer themselves as human guinea pigs for drug experiments.

Using humans to test the safety of pharmaceutical drugs has become one of the most controversial ethical issues. Over the years, pharmaceutical companies have used humans to test everything from cough syrups to anti-cancer drugs.

Bio-Research Laboratories, located in Senneville Quebec, and other companies across North-America, operate clinical testing programs. They recruit extensively for test subjects on university campuses, including Concordia.

Such laboratories are regulated at many levels. Both the Canadian government's Health Protection Branch (HPB) and the United States' Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulate testing. Bio-Research also has an internal ethics committee and an Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Last year, the McGill Board of Governors banned Bi Research and other commercial research companies from recruiting saying they could not be sure whether the companies' experiments were endangering the health of students. Concordia has no such policy.

Vice-President of Bio-Research Dr. Ilan Hoffmann feels the safeguards created by Bio-Research and by outside regulatory bodies create a situation which is ethical and safe. He said risks are minimal.

"There is a cost/benefit ratio with medicine," says Hofmann. "We weigh the benefits and the risks—and if the benefits far outweigh the risks, then it's usually worthwhile going and testing it." He does admit "there are risks."

Bio-Research performs one particular study called a "fecal blood study". This test involves the removal of a specific amount of blood from a subject. The blood is then treated with chrominium 51, a radioactive substance widely used in medical studies, and injected back into the subject. The subjects are given a large dose of Aspirin - three to four grams, according to Hofmann. This causes tiny hemorrages in the lining of the stomach.

A Concordia bio-chemistry student, Mike, told *the Link* of an experience he had as a test subject for Bio-research three years ago.

"I was really desperate," he recalled. "I wanted to pay the rent and buy groceries so I went down there to make some money. It was a horrible experience. They made me take aspirin three times a day and they stuck a tube down my throat. I had to stay overnight there a couple of times and for that I was paid $300."

He called the experience dehumanizing. "They treat you like sheep there. They herd you around telling you what to do. They tell you there's recreation but there's really nothing much and the only thing I got to eat was a processed cheese sandwich on white bread. If you're nervous, they give you valium to calm you down. They really exploit students' poverty. Everybody I spoke to there said they were doing it for the money, not for the good of science."

He said he finds it ironic that McGill banned Bio Research recruiting on campus, explaining that he once participated in a paid experiment at McGill's Institute of Neurology which was even worse than the Bio Research experience.

"For $100 I had to starve myself so that they could shoot me up with radioactive glucose and put me through a PET scan machine. They stuck me full of tubes and treated me like dirt, as if I was an animal. My body's worth more than $100."

Dr. Margaret Somerville, director of the McGill Centre of Medicine, Ethics and Law, has done consultant work for Bio-Research. She says the clinical testing of drugs on healthy individuals can be done both ethically and unethically.

"It depends on the persons who are used," she says, "whether they know what they're getting into and whether they're totally free and informed in doing what they're doing."

Hofmann says potential subjects for studies at Bio-Research are screened at an office in Notre Dame de Grace. Subjects undergo a complete physical examination and are selected according to certain limitations which vary from study to study. They may be screened for age, height, and sex.

In fact, virtually all Bio's experiments are conducted on healthy males who weigh at least 132 pounds. Women are not tested because of the potential for later bith defects, which would make the company susceptible, to lawsuits. Many of these drugs are used almost exclusively by women even though they are never tested on women.

After a person passes the physical, s/he is given an informed consent sheet which spells out the details of a study.

Somerville says "there is a grave danger of abuse if you've got a selected population who are on welfare or in low socio-economic brackets and consequently have no other options."

Hofmann believes the majority of subjects are not on welfare or unemployed. He says the subjects represent a fairly good cross section of the population.

But "subject number 14" - based on his experience as a test subject - told *the Link* a few subjects may work, but most are either immigrants, welfare recipients, or the unemployed who participate for the sake of the well-paying remuneration.

Hofmann says that after some research, Bio-Research concluded that people participate in studies for a variety of reasons, but obviously the major reason was money.

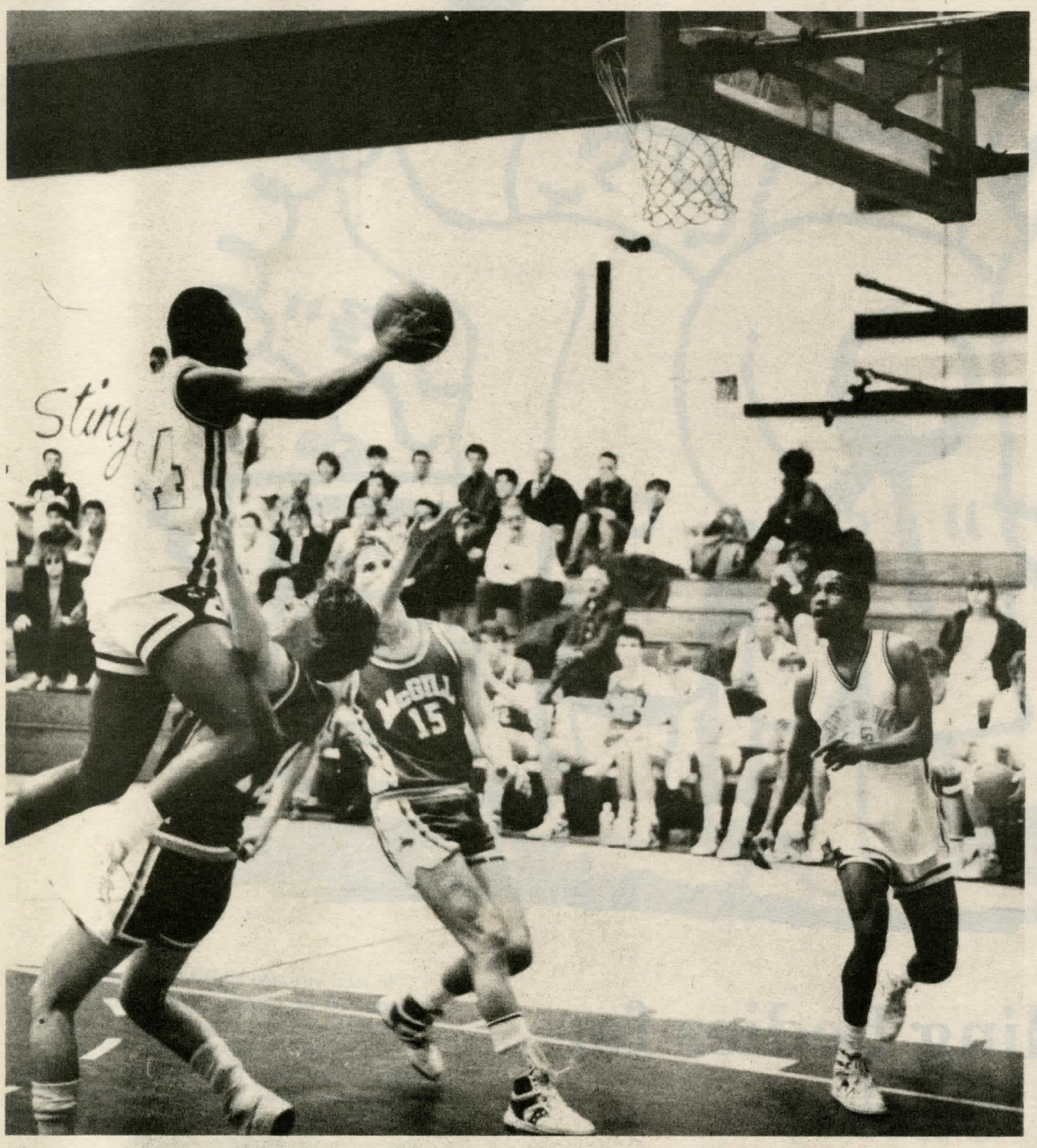
"We do a lot of things for money," he notes. He likens the situation of a Bio-research subject to a truck driver who drives a truck ful of explosives.

Reg Percy, a spokesperson for the Welfare Rights Committee (WRC) of Saint Columbus House, feels it is morally wrong to test drugs on healthy humans to determine a drug's safety. He says the WRC is against risking the welfare of a few people for the questionable benefit of the masses.

"The drug business," he says, "is a business as such, and it is profit-motivated. It's not necessarily a humanitarian enterprise."

with files from Link archives

The Year



The ups and

by Shane Mahood, Reynold Gonsalves and Leanne Murray

Before you get your shorts in a knot from the headline, this ain't *Sports Illustrated* (and it never will be). There will be no commentary on the Dallas Cowboys' slide from grace or why Les Canadiens should or shouldn't take the Cup.

Neither will we print swimsuit model Elle Macpherson's pet peeve (and we wouldn't tell you if we knew).

This article won't detail the flashy and the famous, the good and the bad, the thrill of victory and the agony ... (yeah, yeah, we know it's been done).

In other words, this is—Mr. De Mille, the bold print, please —**The Year in Concordia Sports**.

The wrestling team now own more records than some deejays we know, including the most consecutive national titles (5). (The previous record of four was held last year by the Stingers). Nine members will be eligible to wear the Maple Leaf this summer in Seoul. *the Link* sports staff gives high fives to Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union gold medalists Andy Borodow, Rob Dawson and Sylvain Marcil.

Take a team that knows how to have fun and win at the ame time and you would have the Concordia ski teams. (Either that or a team that's been playing too long without equipment.) The women's team were never challenged for the Quebec University Alpine Skiing Circuit Championship. The men didn't fare as well as they managed second place. Hey, at least they had fun.

In hockey, the women's team finished the regular season in second spot but dropped two straight games in the finals to l'Universite de Laval. If the Stingers could have been in "Back to the Future", they would have taken back those last 30 seconds against Laval, in which Concordia failed to get the pressure goal to tie.

Therese Brisson, Karen Kane, and France Sabourin were named to the Quebec Women's Icehockey Hockey League.

What did the men's team do? They choked, that's what. They lost nine of their last 11 games and barely held on to a playoff spot. They lost their spiritual leader, assistant coach Eric Dickson. And they lost in the first round of the playoffs to McGill. (Is there a pattern forming here?)

The only glimmer of glory during the season was that four of the seven league all-stars were Stingers. They were Richard Laplante, the team's top goal-scorer, Dave Sharpe, Martin Foy and head coach Paul Arsenault.

In Concordia soccer, the situation was reversed: the men's team

Stinger Marlon Paul takes off and McGill's Ilya Gutlin gets caught in the jetwash. After a bumpy ride, Concordia crashed in the finals.

Dave was Sharpe enough to be an all-star but as a team, Concordia wasn't up to the task.

In Sports

downs of '88

finished the season in first place but lost in the division finals to those irritatingly ubiquitous Redmen. The women's team finished third and lost 1-0 in the semis to—what a surprise! —McGill.

The Quebec women's all-star team had Stingers Leslie Clement and Jennifer Beauregard on the roster. Clement was also named second-team All-Canadian.

On the men's side, Paul Musson copped Quebec and All-Canadian awards while teammate Larry Corso was named to the second team of All-Canadians as well as to the Quebec first team.

On the roundball court, the men's basketball team could have nicknamed their season "The Monster", because it should have been named after the rollercoaster ride at La Ronde.

At the end of an up-and-down season that had fans running for the air-sick bags, the Stingers played below .500 but still made it to the Quebec University Basketball League finals against the Bishop's Gaiters. There they were strangled by a 6'1" guard named David King. The Gaiters didn't get far in the Nationals and lost in the first round to wildcard Acadia.

Stinger center Dino Perin was named Rookie of the Year. He averaged 13.9 points and 8.1 rebounds per game.

New women's coach Louisa Zerbe just couldn't bring the team up the stairs from the league basement. They never managed a single win in league play, an unenviable streak that has continued since 1985. The keyword for Zerbe next season is "rebuilding".

In '86, the Stingers football team was 1-6. Last season, the were 2-5. If they keep this up, Concordia should have a perfet season by the year 1992.

Hopefully, standout quarterback Ron Aboud will decrease that time. Aboud, who was nominated as the league's top rookie, gave Concordia a new look with his phenomenal scrambling ability. Unfortunately, it was a look the Stinger coaching staff wasn't ready for. When will they be ready? Check back around '92.

Finally, Concordia's "invisible men", the rugby team, uh, club, were doing little more than sporting their new jackets. With a 1-4 record during the season, the team was just proud of having a full 15-player squad. Next season, they expect 48 to come out for practice and the addition of a coach, as they rise from obscurity.

What did we tell ya? Nothing but another run-of-the-mill season for Concordia's varsity. Actually, it's not bad for a school whose name usually illicits a "where?" from the general public.

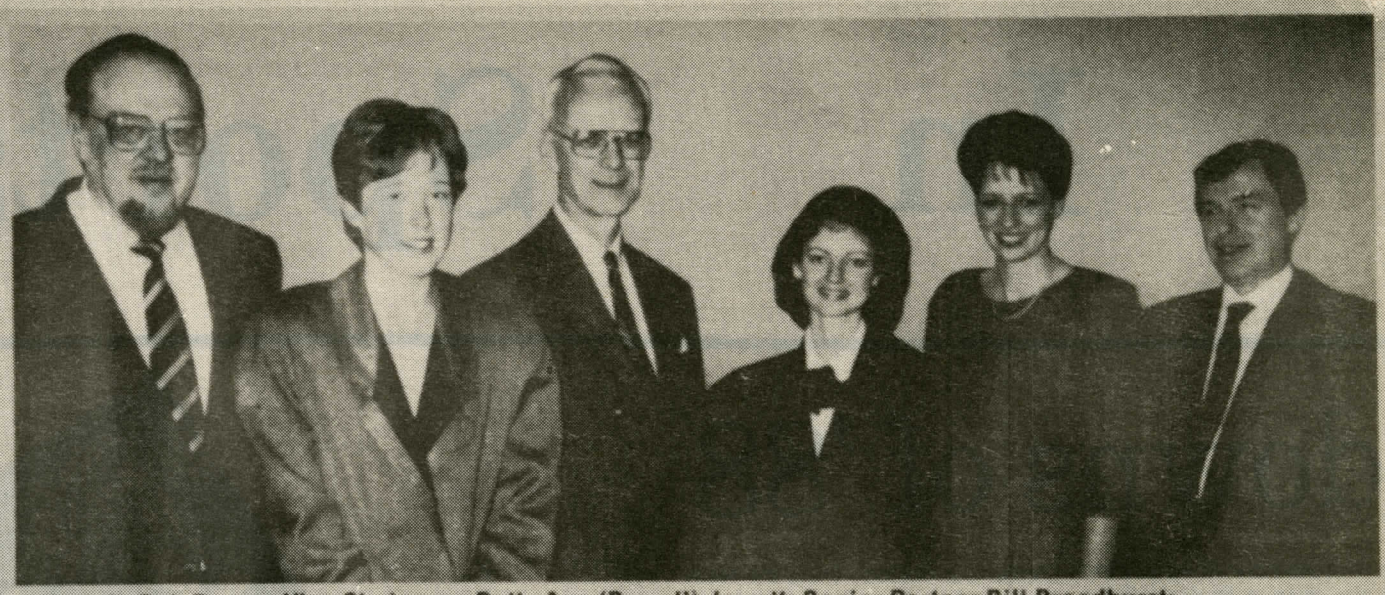
In women's basketball, Caroline Assalian was pushed around last season as the Stingers posted another winless season.

Stinger back breaks one...a rare sight last season.

Medals!

Medals!

Medals!



From left: Bob Brown, Vice Chairman; Betty Ann (Burrell) Jarrett; Senior Partner Bill Broadhurst; Chantal Lebel; Nathalie Brouard; and Pierre Mantha, Managing Partner, PW Montreal.

It's happened again!

Chantal Lebel and France De Blois

Nancy Bowman and Charles Amerongen

Jeffrey Hall

For the last three out of four years, students from Price Waterhouse have scored the highest marks on the CICA's Uniform Final Examinations to capture the gold medal for being first in Canada. On the 1987 exams, **Chantal Lebel**, from Montreal office, scored top marks; in 1986 it was PW Mississauga's **Betty Ann (Burrel) Jarret**; and for 1984, **Nathalie Brouard**, also from Montreal office. Nathalie and Betty Ann are still with the firm.

Chantal will join Price Waterhouse on a full-time basis in September 1988 (after she finishes working as a teaching assistant at the Hautes Études Commerciales in Montreal, where she obtained her BAA in Public Accounting in 1987). Because she was not yet fully on board, the honour of standing first in the firm was shared by two winners this year: Chantal (who also won the gold medal for Quebec) and **France De Blois**, also from PW Montreal.

Chantal will briefly take time out from work to attend the 1988 CICA Annual Conferemnce in St. John's, Newfoundland, where she will be awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal as well as the $500 Edmond Gunn prize.

In addition to Chantal and France, the firm's other medal winners were PW Saskatoon's **Charles Amerongen**, winning the gold medal for Saskatchewan as well as the honour of placing second in the firm; and **Jeffrey Hall** and **Nancy Bowman**, both from PW Winnipeg, receiving the gold and bronze medals, respectively, for Manitoba. (The honour for placing third in the firm went to PW Montreal's **Bruno Deschênes**.)

How did PW compare with the competition in terms of the percentage of writers who passed? We had the highest pass rate (73 per cent) of all the major accounting firms, with our nearest major competitor, Clarkson Gordon, coming in at 66.6 per cent.

"We're so proud of the success of our people," says **Bob Brown**, Vice Chairman, "that we've told the country about it in a series of national newspaper ads." They've appeared in such publications as the Globe and Mail's Report on Business, the Financial Post and the Financial Times.

Congratulations to all 176 of our new CAs!

Price Waterhouse

Challenging sexism in science

by Gillian Kranias

An amusing difference about Dr. Karen Messing's genetics lab at the University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM) is that "everybody's always getting pregnant," she says. But there is little mystery to this state of affairs. Over 80 per cent of Messing's research team are women.

Along with her physiologist colleague Donna Mergler, Messing, a geneticist, co-directs the Groupe de Recherche-Action en Biologie de Travail (GRABIT) within UQAM's biology department.

Women have long constituted a majority amongst researchers in the biological and medical sciences, notes Messing. But they were usually confined to low-profile, low status jobs as technicians and assistants. Within GRABIT, all laboratory heads are women, and many aspects of their work are determined by the feminist perspectives held by all members of the research team.

What is a feminist approach to science? Messing is only one of an increasing number of women (and men), both scientists and non-scientists, to address this question.

Science is both an institution and a method of attaining knowledge, she notes. A feminist approach, it appears, can bring changes to both these aspects of science.

Within scientific institutions, the first feminist challenge is very elementary.

"When Donna Mergler was hired by the department in 1970, she was the only woman biology professor among 15 men," says Messing, who became the second. "When I was hired in 1976," she says, "Donna and I got together and decided to do something about it."

It took three years before the next woman was hired. But soon afterwards, trends started changing. Today, UQAM's biology department has 12 full-time women professors. "One third of our faculty are female," notes Messing. "That's probably the highest percentage in the country.

"The most important message I have," she emphasizes, "is that you must make sure changes happen. If you just sit back, nothing changes."

One way that Messing and her collegues ensured that women would have more say in the direction of their department was by passing an amendment concerning the department's executive council proceedings, whereby, explains Messing, "in view of the fact that women speak up less often than men, have softer voices and are frequently interrupted, we made it the chairperson's special responsibility to ensure that women are not interrupted while speaking."

Within the context of GRABIT, feminist perspectives affect both the structure of the research team and the nature of the researchers' work environment.

Many feminist critics of science—Ruth Bleir, Evelyn Fox Keller and Karen Messing, to name a few—contend that science as a body of knowledge can only approach objectivity once the scintific community reflects a diversity of gender, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds. Each would bring her or his own perspective to challenge the conscious or unconscious biases of the others.

GRABIT is moving in this direction.

"Our researchers reflect class backgrounds from the daughter of a working class alcoholic to the daughter of a doctor," says Messing.

One of GRABIT's six male reserchers, who is pursuing his masters on a project studying the effects of ionizing radiation on hospital workers, was a hospital worker himself before he joined GRABIT. One of their senior researchers is a political refugee from Bolivia who came to Canada without a cent. Another immigrant, a Haitian, worked with GRABIT for a while on her masters, but she eventually had to quit.

"She was pursuing her masters part-time," explains Messing, "on top of a full-time job in a hospital, mothering two children and participating in the union at her work—she just couldn't do it."

Like other women professionals, women scientists often juggle two jobs—motherhood and a career.

"Babies can be a real pain in the ass," admits Messing. "Mothers are always running off to daycare, or they develop financial problems."

But GRABIT members recognize and respect the fact that a scientist might have other priorities besides her research. Their work environment provides support insted of alienation for women with family responsibilities.

"Besides," remarks Messing, "the bad sides are compensated for by the fact that women work twice as hard—and they don't show off."

The research side of GRABIT strongly reflects feminist priorities.

In an essay entitled *The Scientific Mystique,* Messing writes that there is a lack of research on such topics as "the occupational exposures that present a risk to the nursing mother, alternate (non-hormonal) treatment for the discomforts of menopause, how a woman can give herself a safe (and, where necessary, secret) abortion, what work postures increase the likelihood of menstrual cramps, and how a low-income family can provide itself with nutritious meals.

On the other hand, the essay continues, numerous scientists research drug therapies for menopausal women, the relationship between women's physiological cycles and productivity, and how to prevent a rich fat-laden diet from causing heart disease.

GRABIT's research priorities are fundamentally radical because it focuses on evaluating workers' health risks, suggesting preventative, non-medical solutions, and because it is primarily concerned with a widely neglected research area—women's health problems and employment ghettos.

GRABIT's research projects, past and present, have examined health risks to hospital technicians of low-level radiation exposure, and the neuropysiological effects of regular exposure to organic solvents.

The group has also investigated the health effects of rarely considered factors of the work environment, such as the type of mobility a certain job demands, temperature variations in the envrionment and work speed.

Most of GRABIT's funding come from the Institut de recherche en sante et securite du travail du Quebec (IRSST), a research division of the workers' compensation board.

Because the workers' compensation board is partlyfunded by all companies, GRABIT often receives complaints from employers about the nature of their research, says Messing. But GRABIT resists such pressures.

GRABIT's policy, says Messing, is to pursue research questions which arise from workers' complaints.

This means that GRABIT researchers take interest in complaints that most scientists consider irrevelant, such as headaches, menstrual problems, warts, loss of sensation in the fingertips, memory and olfactory perception.

Messing adds that GRABIT works on developing methods to test early symptoms so that more serious health damage can be avoided.

Mergler is currently developing sophisticated statistical techniques to analyse many symptoms and health factors simultaneously.

Perhaps it is feminist to emphasize the contexts and interactions of the many factors invovled in any problem, according to Messing. She says that GRABIT tries to treat the work environment as a whole.

GRABIT has four labs—two genetics labs, a neurophysiology lab and an ergonomics lab. Ergonomics is the study of human energy use in the work environment.

The different labs pursue independent research projects. But they also collaborate. For example, GRABIT's current project on menstrual problems can only be understood from an interdisciplinary perspective, says Messing.

Since diversity is the rule, it is not surprising that GRABIT researchers use a variety of methods to investigate a given question.

In her own research, Messing integrates the classical approach of laboratory tests with innovative methods such as discussions with research subjects and the use of questionnaires.

Most scientists scoff at the use of questionnaires. They argue that it is impossible to control results, says Messing.

But she thinks that the problem of bias "should not be used to say that studies where workers are aware are useless." She says workers usually know what's going on anyways, and when they feel more invovled, they tend to respond to questions more carefully.

"We feel any possible disadvantages are counterbalanced by tremendous good will," says Messing.

GRABIT's alternative research methods have proved beneficial on several accounts. In a study on the effects of radiation exposure on hospital technicians, discussions with the subjects during the early stages of the research revealed that technicians were occassionally exposed to higher levels of radiation than expected, because doctors sometimes began x-raying patients before the technicians had left the room.

During the pre-test of a questionnaire for a different project, one worker approached Messing to explain that she was an alcoholic and believed that the questionnaire should provide a place for her to note that factor.

Through questionnaires and discussions with subjects, GRABIT researchers often discover important factors that they otherwise might have overlooked, says Messing. Without the integration of these variables, the quality of research results are compromised. In effect, the findings are biased.

GRABIT's research approach is called action-research. It involves its subjects at every stage of a research project. In addition, it is research for change.

Messing says being a feminist has, among other things, helped her devise more interesting research questions and develop a sensitivity for the implications of her scientific research.